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02.11
Beautify Your Home Grounds With Simpson's Flowers, Shrubs, Vines and Roses

1919 CATALOG

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS POULTRY SUPPLIES

Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Etc.

SIMPSON SEED & FLORAL CO.

1551 CHAMPA ST., DENVER, COLORADO



A Small Investment in Simpson's Lawn Grass Seed will Add Many Times the Cost to the Value of Your Property

DEVOE

Insecticides and Fungicides

INSURE YOUR GARDEN AND ORCHARD AGAINST BUGS
DEVOE ARSENATE OF LEAD (PULP FORM)

Paste Arsenate of Lead is better than government requirements in the matter of percentage of Arsenic Oxide. An effective insecticide chiefly for many of the Bugs, Worms and Moth that fruit growers have to contend with. It comes in paste form and can be easily mixed with water. It forms a milky film when sprayed on foliage which does not readily wash off with rain. Good for potatoes and tobacco and all kinds of fruit trees.

1-lb. cans, 35c; 5-lb. cans, \$1.60; 12 1/2-lb. kegs, \$3.15; 25-lb. kegs, \$5.75; 50-lb. kegs, \$11.00; 100-lb. kegs, \$20.00.

DEVOE ARSENATE OF LEAD (DRY POWDERED FORM)

The perfect insecticide. An effective insecticide for leaf-eating insects and particularly suitable for very tender foliage. Due to the light, fluffy character of this material and its adhesive qualities it insures quick and effective control. Under favorable conditions will not injure the foliage. Can be used on Apple, Pear, Peach and Plum trees, Potatoes, Corn and Vegetables of all kinds that may be attacked by leaf-eating insects.

1/2-lb. cartons, 35c; 1-lb. cartons, 65c; 5-lb. cartons, \$3.00; 10-lb. boxes, \$4.80; 25-lb. drums, \$10.00; 50-lb. drums, \$19.00; 100-lb. drums, \$36.00; 200-lb. barrels, \$70.00.

DEVOE CALCIUM ARSENATE (DRY POWDERED FORM)

For the control of potato bugs. Calcium Arsenate is a lighter, more fluffy powder than Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green—more bulky. When used dry, will dust more plants per pound, and when mixed with water will stay in suspension better and give you better and more uniform distribution. Lead Oxide in Arsenate of Lead has no insecticide or fungicide value; but Calcium Arsenate is made on a lime base which has fungicide value. Lime adheres perfectly to foliage; will not wash off easily and is white. For protection against the potato beetle, cabbage and tobacco worms.

1/2-lb. cartons, 30c each; 1-lb. cartons, 55c; 5-lb. cartons, \$2.50; 10-lb. boxes, \$4.00; 25-lb. drums, \$8.25; 50-lb. drums, \$16.00; 100-lb. drums, \$31.00; 200-lb. barrels, \$60.00.

DEVOE "SURE NOXEM" (DRY POWDERED FORM)

INSECTICIDE—TO MOST LEAF-EATING INSECTS. One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying worms and insects.

What to Use it on.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato Plants, Cucumber Vines, Melon Vines, Current Bushes, Gooseberry Bushes, Vegetables and Flowers of all kinds attacked by leaf-eating insects.

1-lb. sifter top cartons, 20c; 5-lb. packages, 55c; 10-lb. boxes, \$1.00; 25-lb. drums, \$2.25; 50-lb. drums, \$4.00; 100-lb. drums, \$7.00; 300-lb. barrels, —by lb.

DEVOE PURE PARIS GREEN

Analysis—Arsenious Oxide, combined with Copper, not less than 50.0%; water soluble Arsenic, not more than 3.5%.

For the convenience of the consumer, we put Paris Green in 1/2-lb. cartons, 25c; 1/2-lb. cartons, 40c; 1-lb. cartons, 75c; 5-lb. cans, \$3.00; 14-lb. kits \$7.70; 28 lb. kits, \$15.00; 100-lb. kegs, \$51.00.

LIME AND SULPHUR SOLUTION

Guaranteed to test 33 degree Beaume. A fertilizer, a sheep dip, a fungicide. It is generally conceded that the best defense against SAN JOSE SCALE and kindred enemies of the orchard is in spraying with a solution of Lime and Sulphur. The experimental stations and leading orchardists now generally recommend its use. To meet the growing demand for this remedy, we are now supplying the trade with Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution. The two are perfectly combined, thus securing the largest percentage possible of Sulphide of Sulphur, the only form of sulphur of value as a spray. It is clear, free from insoluble matter, highly condensed and of great strength.

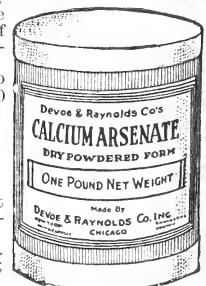
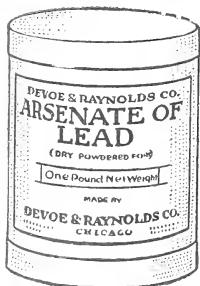
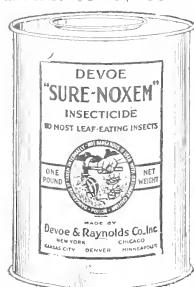
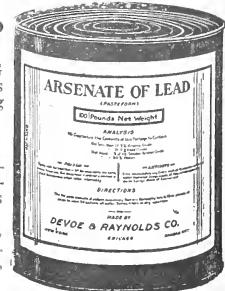
1/4-gallon cans (48 to case), 35c; 1 gallon cans (6 to case), 95c; 5 gallon kits, \$3.50; 1/4-barrels (about 30 gallons), 22c per gal.

WRITE FOR BOOK OF DIRECTIONS

DEVOE BORDEAUX MIXTURE—DRY POWDERED FORM—FUNGICIDE.

Analysis—Combined Copper, 11.0%; equivalent to metallic copper or copper oxide, 14.0%; inert ingredients, 89.0%.

1-lb. cartons, 35c; 5-lb. cartons, \$1.50; 10-lb. boxes, \$2.70; 25-lb. drums, \$6.25; 50-lb. drums, \$11.00; 100-lb. drums, \$20.00; 300-lb. barrels, 18c per lb.



To Our Friends and Customers:

"The war is over and we do not need to raise so much food and feed-stuffs." That is what we have heard time and again of late, but that is very wrong; our Government has pledged itself to send twice as much food to Europe this year as was sent last year. Where will it come from if every farmer and city gardener doesn't realize the importance of raising more this year. We must keep our pledge to war-torn Europe. It's up to you to plant every available space and to plant good seeds to get the best yields.

Our seeds are carefully selected and tested and will give you good crops with proper cultivation.

Order your seeds now—you will at the same time reduce your living expenses and increase your bank balance.

We are at your service with good seeds.

SIMPSON SEED AND FLORAL COMPANY

GARDEN SEEDS



ARTICHOKE

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row, and produce about 500 plants. A deep, rich, sandy loam is best adapted to this plant. The seed should be sown thinly in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 1 foot apart. When large enough, transplant to permanent rows 3 feet apart, allowing 2 feet between the plants. They reach maturity the second year, and in the northern states should be protected in winter by covering of leaves or coarse manure. A bed will continue in bearing for several years.

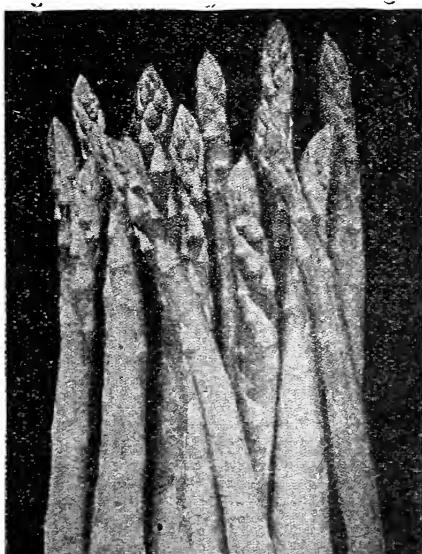
Improved Large Green Globe.—Heads large, fleshy and of rich flavor. Cooks up nicer than usual because of fine-grained flesh. **Pkt., 10c.**

ASPARAGUS

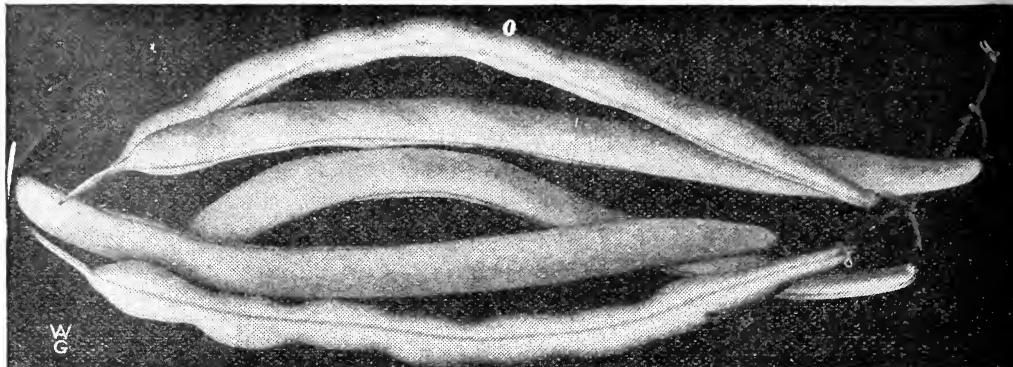
One ounce will sow 50 feet of row, and produce about 800 plants. Sow the seed early in spring in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, and when well started thin out to 3 inches apart. When one or two years old, transplant into permanent beds, thoroughly trenched, 2 feet or more in depth. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart, and not less than 18 inches apart in the row. Care should be taken that the roots are well spread and set at a depth of 6 inches below the level of the bed. Cover only 2 or 3 inches, and fill in gradually as the plants grow. Very little, if any, should be cut the first year after transplanting, but a fair crop can be cut the second year. Every fall, after the tops have been cut down, apply a dressing of coarse manure, and in the spring fork it in. An occasional top-dressing of salt at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to the square yard is also beneficial and keeps down the weeds.

Conover's Colossal.—A standard sort, green in color. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., 80c.**

Palmetto.—Earlier than Conover's. Of Southern origin, but suitable for the North also; large, productive. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., 80c.**



Palmetto Asparagus



Davis Kidney Wax Beans

BEANS

One pound will plant 90 feet of drill.

BEANS were a short crop again in 1918. Prices quoted in this book are subject to market changes and fluctuations. With these conditions present we will not be able to fill orders after our present stocks become exhausted.

Culture.—No crop responds more readily than Beans to good soil and cultivation. A light, rich, well-drained loam which was manured for the previous crop is the most desirable. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine.

Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The large returns will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart. Cover the seed one and one-half to two inches deep and thin the young plants three to six inches apart in the row. If planted in hills, make the hills about two feet apart each way. For succession, plant at intervals of two weeks till mid-summer. The plants up to the time of blossoming should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. Cultivation should always be very shallow and it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.

BUSH GREEN PODS

Earliest Red Valentine.—One of the earliest and most prolific round green-podded Beans. Comes into bearing earlier than the old stock of Valentines, is a wonderful producer and a perfect shipper. It will remain in a perfect condition for nearly two weeks after picking. **Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; Ib., 30c.**

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod.—The earliest and most hardy, absolutely stringless. The pods are a rich green, very round and straight, 5 inches long, solid, meaty and broad; readily marketed. **Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; Ib., 30c.**

Long Yellow Six Weeks.—An early standard variety, much prized for its productiveness and excellent quality; the pods are often 8 inches long, tender and brittle; vines vigorous and branching. **Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; Ib., 30c.**

Refugee, or Thousand-to-One.—Very tender and productive; best variety for pickling. **Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; Ib., 30c.**

Dwarf Horticultural.—Vine vigorous, productive, half early. Pods and beans similar to the Tall Horticultural, and the green beans equally good. **Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; Ib., 30c.**

BUSH WAX PODS

Improved Golden Wax.—The plants are hardy and bear an abundance of straight, broad, flat pods. Resist rust to a marked degree. Seed white, with brown or black markings near the eye. **Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; Ib., 30c.**

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—The strong vines yield abundantly long, nearly straight, broad

creamy-white pods. They are of fine quality and a fine variety for the market gardener. Matures a little later than the Golden Wax. Seed large, kidney-shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. **Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; Ib., 30c.**

Davis Kidney Wax.—The most hardy and productive Wax Bean. The pods are long, white, straight, crisp and tender. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing the pods in clusters. Seed kidney-shaped and white. For canning this is unexcelled on account of the purity of the pod and Bean. **Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 20c; Ib., 30c.**

Dwarf Black Wax.—Vines medium-sized, vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, fleshy, of a clear yellowish white. Remain for some time in condition for use. Seed small, black. **Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 20c; Ib., 30c.**

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES

Kentucky Wonder-Wax.—The best of all climbing Wax Beans. The pods of these Beans are often 8 and 9 inches in length and are quite stringless. Its earliness commends it as a great Pole Bean. **Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; Ib., 35c.**

Lazy Wile.—One of the most productive and easily gathered of the Pole Beans, hence its very discourteous name. A most excellent Bean for home garden. **Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; Ib., 35c.**

Dutch Case Knife.—Produces large, flat pods that are excellent for snaps, cut young. The Bean is large, flat and of superior quality, green, shelled or dry. **Pkt., 10c; ½-lb., 25c; Ib., 35c.**

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Bush Lima.—The best-known Lima Bean, and it deserves its popularity. Possesses all the good qualities of the Lima Bean and does well throughout California. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 30c.**

Fordhook Bush Lima.—Bushes of stiffly erect habit, branching freely but with all the branches held upright. The Fordhook has foliage like that of the large pole Limas; the leaves are large, smooth and a dark rich green. The stalks that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks. The pods are borne in clusters of from 4 to 8. In season this Bean is from 4 to 6 days earlier than other Limas. The green beans, even when of full size, are tender, juicy and sweet in flavor when cooked. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 30c; lb., 55c.**

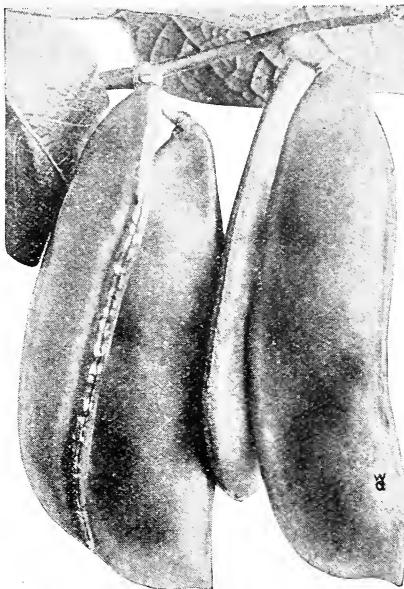
Henderson Bush Lima.—Productive; a very early small Bean. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; lb., 30c.**

POLE LIMAS

Large White Lima.—The large white Lima is a general favorite wherever it can be cultivated, on account of its excellent flavor and productivity. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 35c.**

DON'T DELAY!

ORDER TODAY!



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

TABLE BEETS

Culture.—Beets require a deep rich mellow soil, and may be sown from early spring to commencement of summer. Drop about an inch deep in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. One ounce to 60 feet of drill 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. When well up thin to from 3 to 4 inches apart. The young beets pulled out of the row are excellent when used as spinach.

Early Blood Red Turnip.—This is a Turnip Beet and is the old standard among the early varieties. It is of dark red color and is perhaps the most popular of all Beets. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Detroit Dark Red.—Dark red, tender, of fine flavor, and keeps well. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Long Smooth Blood.—Excellent, large, late variety. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

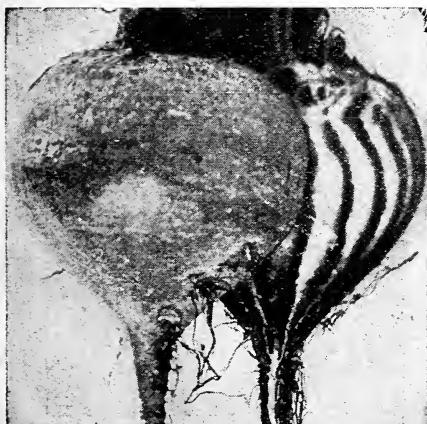
Extra Early Egyptian.—Grows very quickly, producing flat, smooth turnip roots averaging two inches in diameter. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Early Eclipse.—A choice early variety; well known and popular. Shape globular; quality, good; color, light. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Swiss Chard, or Foliage Beet.—This is a distinct vegetable from the common Beet, much superior for greens, and is ready for use earlier. When mature, the plant forms broad, flat and beautifully white and wax-like stems, which are very delicious when cooked as beets and asparagus tips, or pickled. We recommend this Beet. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

SUGAR AND STOCK BEETS

Culture.—The soil for these should be plowed more deeply and the drills should be farther apart than for garden Beets. Sow in April or beginning of May in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high thin to 12 or 15 inches in the row. As soon as frost comes dig up the roots, cut top off and then pile 5 to 6 feet deep on a raised and sloping situation and cover at frost with straw or hay and one inch of earth. As it gets colder, increase to 5 or 6 inches of earth, by so doing all danger of heating is obviated, and the roots keep until next summer. Four or five pounds are sown to the acre. Sugar Beets are also used for stock feeding and while not as large as the Mangels, they have a higher percentage of sugar and therefore are of higher feeding value.



(Continued on next page)

SUGAR AND STOCK BEETS Continued.

SUGAR BEETS

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar.—This is one of the best for making sugar. The skin is a creamy color and flesh is white. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Lane's Imperial Sugar.—Large, thick, tapering variety; yields almost as much as mangels. Is sweet and rich and very desirable for stock. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

STOCK BEETS

Long Red.—Our stock of the variety has been grown in Germany and is the result of continued careful selection. It is the heaviest yielding Mangold there is, producing under proper conditions from 40 to 80 tons per acre, many specimen roots weighing from 40 to 50 pounds, and being of fine texture and good quality. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Selected Golden Tankard.—Most nutritious variety in cultivation; roots large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom, terminating with a small tap-root; flesh deep golden yellow, solid, crisp, sweet and rich; excels all others in milk-producing qualities, and very productive. It has no superior as a keeper. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

CABBAGE

Have You Ever Made Any Sauerkraut or Liberty Cabbage? It is easy to make, and we will be glad to tell you how. It sure will taste good to you next winter.

Culture.—For early Cabbages sow the seed in a hotbed in March or April, covering the seed from 1-4 to 1-2 inch deep and when big enough transplant to another bed. As soon as the ground is in good condition, transplant outside in rows 2 feet apart and 15 to 18 inches in a row. The soil should be mellow, rich and well drained. For late crops the seed can be sown in a cold frame or even in the open ground, and then transplanted in rows 3 feet one way and 2 feet the other, so as to be able to work with a horse and cultivator. One ounce of saltpepper dissolved in 3 gallons of rain water, sprinkled over the Cabbage or Cauliflower will destroy the green worm. The liquid being clear does not color the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads. Fine air-slacked lime or tobacco dust sifted on the young plants as soon as the fleas appear on the ground will prevent them from doing harm. One ounce of good seed will produce 2,000 plants.

EARLIEST VARIETIES

Early Jersey Wakefield.—This is a most reliable variety, particularly adapted to the wants of market gardeners. It heads evenly from the latter part of June to the beginning of July. It is erect in growth and has cone-shaped heads. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.50.**

Early Winningstadt.—A well known and popular early variety, maturing a little later than the Early Wakefield. Heads large, solid and hard, even in summer. It is a favorite with the kraut-makers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.50.**

Early York.—This is one of the earliest varieties, but it is not a very large size, nor will it stand extreme summer heat. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.60.**

SECOND EARLY OR ROUND HEADED

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.—This is one of the most reliable Cabbages for early spring planting. The plant is short-stemmed, upright, and, having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Heads large, solid, crisp, and tender. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.60.**

All Season.—The heads are extremely hard and solid, round, flattened on top and ready to market nearly as early as early summer, but

Giant Half-Sugar.—A splendid Beet for stock-feeding purposes, as it is more nutritious than the ordinary Mangold-Wurzel, containing 25 per cent of sugar. Grows half out of the ground and is an enormous yielder. The outer skin is white, with a slight pink tint at the top; flesh clear white. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.**

BROCCOLI

This plant belongs to the family of "Brassica," and is cultivated like Cabbage, Cauliflower and the other members of that family. Sow early in the spring, then transplant and set out. It will form heads like Cauliflower, but it is more hardy and of less delicate flavor. It is grown in cold localities to some extent and also in the south for winter use.

Purple Cape.—**Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Large White Mammoth.—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.**

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts.—Are a very delicate vegetable and deserve a more general cultivation than they receive. The plant belongs to the cabbage family and should be grown and cultivated like cabbage. The "sprouts" which grow around the strong upright stems of the plant, look like miniature cabbages. Very hardy, improved by frost. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

Dwarf Improved.—Bearing a large crop of small, solid, tender heads. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c.**

Have You Ever Made Any Sauerkraut or Liberty Cabbage? It is easy to make, and we will be glad to tell you how. It sure will taste good to you next winter.

considerably larger in size. A sure header and a favorite for market gardeners. (A good variety for kraut.) **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.60.**

(Cabbage continued on next page)



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

CABBAGE—Continued

Copenhagen Market.—The earliest large, round-headed Cabbage offered today. It is as early as Early Jersey Wakefield, heads perfectly round and very solid. It is very compact in habit and can be planted as close as Wakefield. The heads all mature at one time and will stand longer than the Wakefield before bursting. Heads average about eight pounds each. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$3.00.**



MAIN CROP OR WINTER VARIETIES

Premium Late Flat Dutch.—An old variety and very popular. The heads are large, solid and very weighty and uniform. Used extensively for market and family. Plants are very hardy; an excellent keeper. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.60.**

Surehead.—Produces large, round flattened heads. The heads are remarkably uniform, very hard, firm and fine in texture, sweet flavor and has but few loose leaves. Keeps well. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.60.**

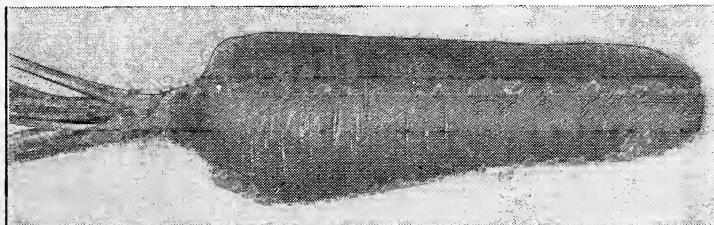
Holland or Danish Ballhead.—The hardest-heading variety known; of medium size, with few outer leaves, admitting of close planting; tender, crisp and solid; of remarkable weight for its size, and of extraordinary long-keeping qualities. This variety commands a high price in the markets. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.25.**

Mammoth Red Rock.—The largest and surest-heading Red Cabbage. Heads as large and solid as

Flat Dutch and fine-grained. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.00.**

SAVOY CABBAGE.

Drumhead Savoy.—An excellent winter and spring family Cabbage, partaking of the size of the Drumhead and the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers. For family use it is equalled by none. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.60.**



Danvers Half Long Carrots

CARROTS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—Carrots may be sown in hotbeds in February for early use. In open ground from March to first of July; however, main crop will produce best results if sown from first of May to first of July. Thin out early plantings to 5 inches apart in the row and main crop 6 to 8 inches apart. The rows should be 10 inches apart for early crop and 15 to 18 inches for main crop. Cultivation should be carefully performed to keep down the weeds and deep hoeing between the rows will give a large increase in the crop. Sow from 2 to 3 pounds to the acre. Carrot tops, cut from young plants, may be used for garnishing.

Ox Heart or Guerande.—Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. The root is short, very thick and has a small tap-root; flesh is bright orange color, fine-grained and of sweet flavor. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Texture very fine and very delicate in flavor. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Danvers Half Long.—The leading standard variety. Flesh is of a dark orange color, very tender and appetizing; roots are of a medium length and taper proportionately; very sweet and productive. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Texture very fine and very delicate in flavor. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Chantenay.—Very productive, stump rooted. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Texture very fine and very delicate in flavor. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Improved Long Orange.—The best variety for feeding stock. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

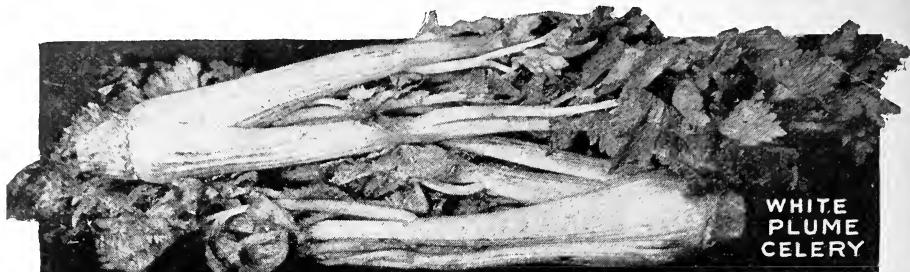
Texture very fine and very delicate in flavor. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Early Scarlet Horn.—A very early variety. Recommended for the market and home garden.

STOCK CARROTS

Large White Belgian.—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above the ground and has a small top. It will grow to a very large size on rich soil, and is very easily gathered. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock-feeding purposes. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Large Yellow Belgian.—Practically the same as the preceding, except that the color of the flesh is yellow. A very good keeper. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**



CAULIFLOWER

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. The cultural directions given for Cabbage will apply for this crop, but the soil should be more heavily manured. Keep the ground well hoed, and bring the earth gradually up to the stems. Water freely in dry weather, and especially when they begin to head. Never allow the plants to become crowded in the seed-bed; transplant them with great care, as any check will injure, if not entirely prevent the formation of the head. For late Cauliflower set the plants in a cool, moist place in the garden. When the heads have formed, the long leaves should be drawn over and tied above them, to keep off the sun and rain. Some gardeners break the leaves over the heads, but this method is not entirely effective.

Henderson's Early Snowball.—One of the best types of Cauliflower on the market. Its compact habit of growth renders it a very profitable variety to force under glass, and it does well for late planting, as well as for early crops. It is a sure header. **Pkt., 15c; ¼-oz., 85c; oz., \$3.00; 2 ozs., \$5.00.**

CELERY

One ounce will produce from 5,000 to 10,000 plants.

Culture.—The conditions necessary for successful Celery cultivation are good soil, plenty of manure and complete fertilizers, moisture and cultivation. The most suitable soil is rich loam finely pulverized and highly enriched with 30 to 40 loads to the acre of good stable manure. Sow seed in boxes for early planting; later plants may be produced from seeds sown in frames or open ground. Transplant 4 inches apart, when three inches high, water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows for garden culture 18 inches to 2 feet apart, for field culture in rows 4 to 6 feet apart; set the plants from 8 to 12 inches apart, supply plenty of moisture and see that plants receive thorough cultivation. They may be set either on the surface or in well manured trenches 1 foot in depth. To blanch draw earth around the plants, being careful **not to cover the tops of the center shoots.**

Giant Pascal.—A green-leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching, and we recommend it as being the very best quality for fall and early winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellowish white color; very solid and crisp and of a fine, nutty flavor. The stalk is very thick. **Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

White Plume.—A well-known and perhaps the most popular variety of Celery; very early, ornamental, and for quality surpassed by none; easily grown; does not require to be earthed up. **Pkt., 10c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Golden Self-blanching.—Of compact growth, with large, solid heart and thick-ribbed stalks, which blanch easily. Crisp and solid. Free from stringiness and of most delicious flavor. Both stalks and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow. **Pkt., 10c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

CELERIAC

(TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.)

Culture.—Grown mostly for its bulbous roots. Seeds are started and plants set out in the same way as advised for Celery. Celeriac is not usually blanched but very fine when thus treated, and much hardier than the stalk Celeries.

Large Smooth Prague.—An improved form of turnip-rooted Celery; round smooth roots with very few side roots. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00.**

CHICORY

Culture.—Sow seed in early spring as for Carrots, in rows 12 to 16 inches apart and thin the plants to 2 or 3 inches. To blanch the leaves for salad in winter, dig the roots in the fall, cut the leaves off a little above the root crown and place them horizontally in layers alternating with layers of sand or loam in a dark cellar, the tops all pointing outward of the sloping heap. **One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.**

Large Rooted.—The dried roots are roasted and mixed with coffee or used as a substitute. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.25.**

COLLARDS

Culture.—This is a variety of Cabbage largely grown in the South, where it is extensively used for man and beast. It forms a large, loose, open head, or mass of leaves. Freezing does not injure the crop. Sow seeds in the South from January to May, August to September.

True Georgia.—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c.**

CORN SALAD

Culture.—Sow during August and September in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, firm soil to insure germination. Keep weeds down. Just before winter cover thinly with leaves or straw.

Large Round-Leaved.—Matures in four or five weeks. Sow two ounces to 100 feet of drill. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c.**

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass.—This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste, makes a most agreeable addition. Sow very thickly in shallow drills; cover on a smooth surface at short intervals throughout the season. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.**

WATER CRESS

Quite distinct from garden cress, and thrives only when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted whenever a suitable place can be found. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.**

CHIVES

Chives are perfectly hardy perennial plants of the onion type. They are grown for their small leaves, which are produced very early in the spring, for giving a mild onion flavor to various dishes. The tops appear early in the spring, and can be shorn off close to the ground as needed. They can be grown also in pots in a sunny window during the winter. **Pkt., 10c; roots, 20c bunch, 3 for 55c, postpaid.**

KALE OR BORECOLE

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants; 4 lbs. to the acre.

Culture.—Sow from the middle of April in hotbeds; transplant in June and treat the same as cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and much more would be grown if its excellent qualities were generally known. Drill in rows of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and thin to 6 to 10 in. The varieties are extremely hardy.

Dwarf Curled Greens.—Extensively grown as winter greens. Sow in autumn in rows 1 ft. apart and treat as spinach. Plants very hardy, 4 to 6 in. high. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c.**

Tall Curled Scotch.—Grows about 18 in. in height and spreads, sometimes reaching 3 ft. in diameter. Desirable for winter use. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c.**

LEEK

One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill; 4 lbs. to the acre.

Culture.—Leek is very hardy and very easily cultivated. Sow early in spring in rich soil $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, in drills 1 ft. apart. When 6 in. high, transplant in rows 10 in. apart each way; as deep as possible, so that the neck, being covered, may be blanched.

Large London Flag.—The oldest and best known and most largely grown variety. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c.**

LETTUCE

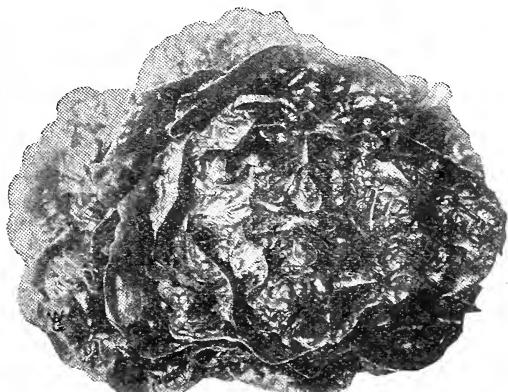
Culture.—Sow in hotbed or boxes in February and March and in open ground as soon as it can be worked; transplant to rows 8 inches apart both ways. Extra rich, mellow soil, high cultivation and moisture are demanded by lettuce to secure best results. Lettuce is hardy and makes better growth when mercury is below 60 degrees; when above 75 degrees the plant is soon drawn out of shape. A succession of plantings at intervals of two weeks after first outdoors planting is desirable. In August any of the varieties can be sown either outdoors or in frames. In October, Grand Rapids and Denver Market may be planted in frames to head in winter. Always sow seed thin and then thin out plants to stand from 6 to 8 inches apart in row. Lettuce requires good soil, carefully enriched with well-rotted manure and well pulverized to secure the best results. For hotbed and very early sowing, we especially recommend Big Boston, Grand Rapids, Early Curled Simpson and Black Seeded Simpson.

LOOSE OR CUTTING VARIETIES

Simpson Black Seeded.—One of the most popular of the loose-leaf varieties with market as well as home gardeners. It is a good all around lettuce, doing well in hothouse, cold frame or outdoors. It is a bunching variety with light green, fluffy leaves that are very tender and fine flavored. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Early Curled Simpson.—White seeded. Fine green leaves, tender and very good. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Grand Rapids.—This variety is the most attractive of all when seen growing outside, and as a forcing variety it probably stands at the head of the list in popularity. The leaves are borne in great bunches and are rather smooth with beautifully frilled edges of a light green color. The leaves are borne up well off the ground, preventing waste, and the variety stays in its prime longer than any other in its class. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**



California Cream Butter Lettuce

HEADING VARIETIES

California Cream Butter.—Heads good size; leaves rich cream yellow; as a summer variety has no superior. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Paris White Cos.—The Cos lettuces are quite distinct and are popular on account of the very tender, crisp leaves and delicious flavor. The leaves are long and narrow and need to be tied up, when they soon form solid heads, and blanch white. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

May King.—Heads extra large and solid; green outside, but heart clear yellow; very desirable. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Hanson Improved.—Extensively grown by market gardeners, as it is always sure to make large, handsome heads of excellent quality; outer leaves green with light veins, inner leaves white. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Iceberg.—A beautiful lettuce, worthy of universal cultivation. Large, curly leaves of a bright light green, with a very slight reddish tinge at the edges. Very handsome heads, usually solid because of the natural tendency of the large, strong leaves to turn in, which also causes thorough blanching. Crisp, tender and fine in every particular. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**



Rocky Ford Melons

MUSKMELONS

One oz. to 60 hills; 3 lbs. to acre.

Culture.—A rich, deep sandy soil well worked and highly manured is of the utmost importance. Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills 5 to 6 ft. apart each way; scatter a dozen seeds to a hill and afterwards thin out to 3 or 4 plants. Cantaloupes and cucumbers are often destroyed by lice and should be well sprinkled with slug shot when the plants appear. When they have 4 leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoots, which will cause lateral branches to put forth sooner and strengthen the growth of the vines.

Burrell's Gem.—An orange-fleshed Rocky Ford. Fine-grained and spicy. Average weight, 2 1/4 lbs. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Emerald Gem.—One of the very earliest varieties; fruit small, skin deep emerald green; flesh a handsome salmon color and very thick; flavor most delicious; a splendid melon for hotels and restaurants. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Fine-Netted Nutmeg.—Medium sized, very early and fine netted. Fruit round, flesh green and very sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Hackensack or Turk's Cap.—Fruit large, round and flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted; flesh green, thick and of very fine flavor. A fine market variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

Rocky Ford.—This melon, grown first in Rocky Ford, Colorado, has in a few years acquired a national reputation. It is of Netted Gem type, oval in shape, averaging from 4 1/2 to 5 inches in length. It has a most delicious flavor, is very fine and smooth grained, has flesh of light green color throughout when ripe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

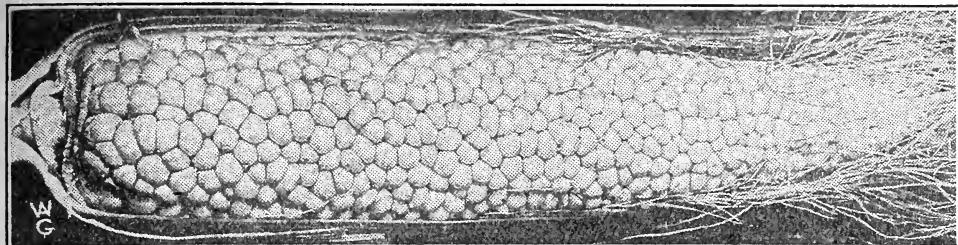
Netted Gem.—It is oval in form; skin a greenish yellow; netting close, light-colored and very prominent; flesh orange, tinted with green, very sweet

and juicy and ripens to the rind. Seed cavity is very small. We can confidently recommend this variety to our customers for both private and market gardens. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

Osage or Miller's Cream.—The great popularity which this melon has attained is due mainly to its luscious, spicy flavor and its perfect shipping qualities. The skin is very thin and of a dark green color and slightly netted. The flesh is of a salmon color, remarkably sweet, extremely thick, and delicious to the rind. It is also very productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

Casaba, or Large Persian.—Long, oval shaped skin very thin and delicate; flesh extremely tender, rich and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

Honey Dew Melon.—This is a new type of melon. It is not a Casaba, the seed cavity being like the ordinary cantaloupe. The color is dull white when ripe, size about 6 inches in diameter from top to bottom and 7 to 8 inches long, all melons being nearly the same size. This melon has no netting, but the rind though thin, is very tough and so close that the excellent flesh is practically sealed up where it keeps in finest condition from 3 to 5 months after it is ripe. Color of flesh is rich green from close to the rind to the seed cavity and the flavor is delightful to all who enjoy a good melon. It has the sweetness of honey and the freshness of morning dew. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

SWEET CORN

One pound will plant about 180 hills, 10 to 12 pounds to an acre, in hills.

Culture.—Sweet Corn should not be planted very early in the season; the soil must be warm and should be a rich loam. If planted too early the seed is apt to rot. Sweet Corn will not make any progress until the weather is warm. If possible select a sheltered location for the very early kinds. A succession can be continued with the later kinds by planting at regular intervals from June to middle of August, thus insuring a continuous supply of table corn throughout the summer and fall months. Plant the small early varieties in drills 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 10 inches apart in the rows. The taller varieties should be planted in drills 3 feet apart and 12 to 14 inches apart in the rows. Rich manure worked into the soil will increase the crop.

Golden Bantam.—This is the finest extra early Sweet Corn having a rich and delicious flavor. It is of a bright golden yellow color when ready to use. The grain is exceptionally hard and firm and therefore can be planted earlier than any other true Sweet Corn. The stalks are dwarf, growing to a height of 4 feet and bear 2 and 3 good ears 5 to 7 inches in length. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.**

Stowell's Evergreen.—Late. The standard for quality and best known variety; favored alike by cannery men and market men; remains a long time in condition suitable for boiling. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.**

Adams Extra Early.—An early selection of the Early Adams. The quality combined with its vigorous growth, hardiness and attractive appearance make it a good early variety, especially in the South. Fodder six feet, ears seven inches, well filled with white, smooth kernels. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., \$1.70.**

Country Gentleman.—One of the sweetest and best of the late varieties; matures for us August 7th. Fodder seven feet; ears eight inches; cobs small and thickly covered with deep, pearly-white grains that are irregular in arrangement, not being arranged in rows. Very productive and a splendid market variety. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.**

Early Evergreen.—A variety possessing the good qualities of Stowell's Evergreen and maturing fully a week earlier, about August 1st. Fodder about seven feet; ears seven inches or over; kernels deep, narrow, tender and very sweet. Stays in its prime a long time. A splendid home garden or market type. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.**

Howling Mob.—An early large-eared sweet corn, producing two splendid ears to the stalk, covered with beautiful white kernels and averaging 7 to 9 inches. It is ready for use about five days later than First of All. The stalk grows 4 to 5 feet high. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; Ib., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.**

Cory—White Cob.—It is one of the earliest corns known. The ear is as large as Red Cory, or larger, and this, with the few days gained in maturing, may give the market gardener double the price of that coming a little later. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.**

Extra Early Minnesota.—Very early; a decidedly excellent variety; ears fair sized and uniform; plant rather dwarf. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.**

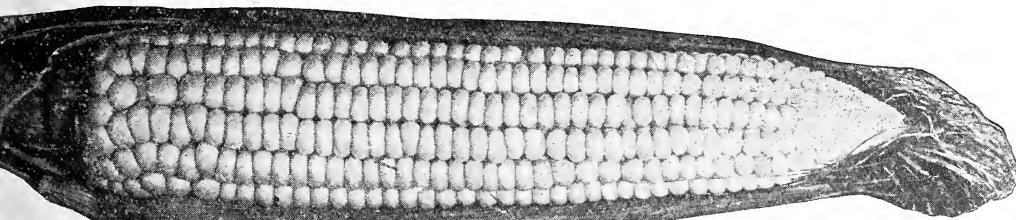
Peep O'Day.—Ten days earlier than any other variety. Ears average about 6 inches in length and perfect in form; very tender, sweet and juicy. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 15c; Ib., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25.**

Black Mexican.—A black-grained variety; one of the sweetest of all kinds. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.**

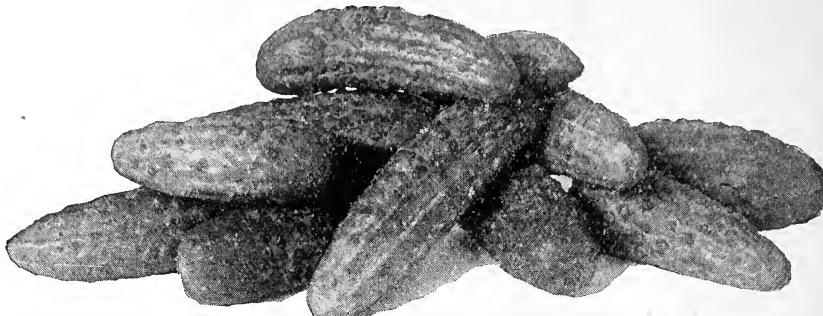
POPCORN

White Rice.—The most popular variety for general use. Is very productive. The grain is pointed, color white, quality excellent. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 20c.**

Large Spanish.—Sure-popper. Large kernels. Good producer. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 25c.**



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn



Early Green Cluster Cucumbers

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant 100 hills; 2 pounds will plant 1 acre. They succeed best in a warm, rich, moist loamy soil. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way. Leave four of the strongest plants to each hill, but do not thin out until plants are strong enough to resist the attacks of insects. The English forcing varieties can be grown in hotbeds where the temperature does not fall below 65 degrees at night. Many of this class grow from 20 to 30 inches in length.

White Spine.—The most uniform and shapely variety grown. It is an early, prolific and continuous bearer, of fine, large, smooth, straight fruits. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Boston Pickling.—A favorite with pickle growers and commercial market gardeners; good for table use, very productive. Fruit small and uniform in size. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Improved Long Green.—A standard sort, producing long, straight, smooth fruits, sometimes growing 18 inches in length. The flesh is fine-grained and of the most refreshing and delicious flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Early Green Cluster.—A very popular early cucumber, producing its fruit in small clusters near the foot of the plant. Average length is about 5 inches, skin prickly, flesh white, seedy, tender and well flavored. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Early Frame.—Excellent sort; fruit straight and smooth, good for table; also for pickling. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Davis' Perfect.—A first-class variety for forcing under glass; also for outdoor culture. The color is a dark, glossy green; in shape it is slim. It is very tender and of exceptionally good flavor. For shipping it is unsurpassed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Japanese Climbing.—Fine to grow on the trellis. The vines are of healthy, vigorous growth, and throw out strong, grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb trellises or any other suitable support. The Cucumbers are thick, exceedingly tender and of delicate flavor; flesh pure white; skin dark green turning to brown, and netted when ripe. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.**

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Sow in any ordinary dry soil in drills 1 foot apart, covering lightly. When the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to about 12 inches in the row. When the plants have attained full size, gather up the leaves tying together at the tips. The inner leaves, in the course of three or four weeks, will become beautifully blanched.

Green Curled.—Finely curled, dark green leaves; excellent plant. Not only most useful as a salad, but much used for garnishing. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Broad-leaved Batavian. (Escarolle).—Leaves are broad and nearly plain; chiefly used in stews and soups. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

EGGPLANT

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate the seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well-enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. Transplant to 3 feet apart each way, and when about a foot high support the plants by drawing the earth up around them.

New York Improved Purple.—Fruit large, fine and free from thorns, and produces until frost; skin rich purple. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 20c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.00.**

KOHL-RABI

A plant forming a firm bulb above the ground and bearing short leaves. The bulb is the edible part, and when cooked tastes very much like turnip. If the seed is sown early, the young bulbs will be ready for use in spring, and a planting in July will secure good vegetables for fall use. The seed should be planted in the open garden in 18-inch rows and the young plants thinned to four or six inches. It does not transplant well, unless when very small.

Early White Vienna.—The most desirable variety for general use. Is very early and has small tops. Color, light silvery green. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c.**

Early Purple Vienna.—Has a bright purple bulb. The leaf and stems are green and tinged with purple. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., 75c.**

GARLIC SETS

Garlic sets or bulbs are planted from September to March in rows 12 inches apart, placing the sets 4 inches apart in the rows, 2 inches deep. **lb., 50c.**

HORSERADISH ROOTS

No home garden is complete without them.



FIELD OF TOM WATSON WATERMELONS

WATERMELONS

Selected Strains of the Choicest and Best Varieties

One ounce to 60 hills; 4 or 5 pounds to the acre.

The culture of the watermelon is very similar in all respects to that of the musk varieties, being hardier and of more vigorous habit. However, it may be planted in May, before settled warm weather appears, in hills not less than eight feet apart, and thinned to two vines per hill.

Kolb's Gem, or American Champion.—The great shipping melon. Rind thin but very tough. An excellent keeper and not excelled for productiveness. Round in form, of good size, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. Skin dark green, striped with light green. Flesh bright red and of excellent quality. Retains its freshness and sweetness a long time. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.**

Mountain Sweet.—Old, but still the standard of excellence for quality; fruit long and very dark green. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.**

Tom Watson.—A large oblong melon. Skin dark green with thick netting on entire surface. Averages 20 to 24 inches long and 12 inches in diameter. Weighs 50 to 60 pounds. This melon has given entire satisfaction and is strongly recommended. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Christo.—Fruit oval and of medium size; skin dark green; flesh rich, bright red; very sweet and tender. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Georgia Rattlesnake.—One of the finest melons ever grown; a splendid keeper, excellent shipper. Sometimes called striped gypsy. A very large melon of good shipping qualities. Shape oblong, striped and mottled with various shades of green. Flesh bright red. Flavor sweet and first class. Rind not thick. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.**

Kansas Stock or Colorado Preserving Melon. A boon to the dry land farmer. This melon is grown extensively in Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid, with only very few seeds. Melons will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same

as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons very well and seem adapted to most climates. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 80c.**

MUSTARD

When young the leaves are used for salad, which, although slightly pungent, is very appetizing. Mustard may also be cooked like spinach and will make a very wholesome and delicious food. Sow early in the spring in shallow drills. One ounce will sow 5 feet of drill.

Mammoth Southern Curled.—The large curled-leaf variety, popular in the South, where the seed is sown in the fall for spring use. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

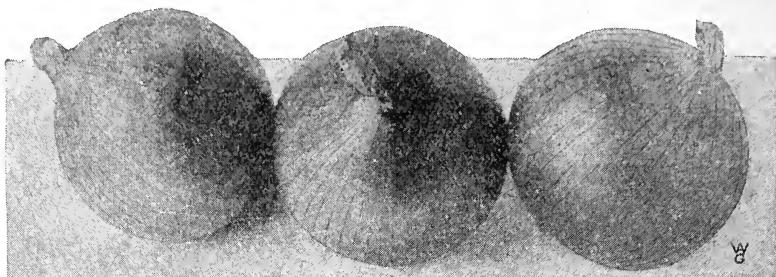
Brown or Black.—More pungent in flavor than the white. Seed black. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 75c.**

OKRA

Culture.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to from 9 to 12 inches. Soil should be well manured. Plants may also be raised in pots or hotbed, and transplanted.

White Velvet.—Of tall growth, pods never prickly to touch, being always round and smooth. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 50c.**

Early Dwarf Prolific.—Grows low, but stocky and is very productive. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 60c.**



Yellow Globe Danvers Onions

ONIONS

One ounce of Onion Seed for 200 feet of drill; 4 to 5 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—Onions must have a clean and very rich soil. A good loam, previously cultivated for two years, is the best. The land should be highly fertilized with well-rotted manure and fertilizers. Fresh stable manure has a tendency to produce soft, unsalable onions. Sow in drills 1 foot apart as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Thin plants to three or four inches apart, using rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by sowing seed in hotbeds in February and March and transplanting seedlings to the open ground in rows where they are to mature. Onions require a very high culture, and weeds soon choke them out if permitted to grow. Bottom sets are little onions, grown the previous year, when set out in the spring they soon form large onions. If you wish to grow onion sets, use 70 to 80 pounds of seed to the acre, drilled in very thick.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—A very excellent variety of globular shape; flesh white and of a mild flavor, skin brownish-yellow. It is very productive and a good keeper. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.**

Yellow Danvers.—Flattened; reliable for bottoming and large yield. Flesh white, fine grained and mild. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.**

Prizetaker.—One of the finest varieties for the American climate; grows to an immense size; of handsome globe shape; skin pale-straw color; flesh sparkling white, of delicate and mild flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.**

White Portugal or Silver Skin.—Medium size, flat, very early, good keeper; fine grained, mild and delicate. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼-lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.**

Large Red Wethersfield.—Onion growers who prefer the red varieties will find our strain far surpassing the ordinary Red Wethersfield in size, productiveness and keeping qualities. It is of the finest form; skin deep, purplish red, flesh purplish white; much finer grained than many of the red sorts. Immense crops of this onion are grown each season from our seed by some of the largest growers in the United States, who realize the very highest prices for their crops. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**

Southport Red Globe.—A large globe-shaped onion, with small neck and rich color, a splendid keeper and of extra fine quality. It matures a few days later than the Red Wethersfield. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.**

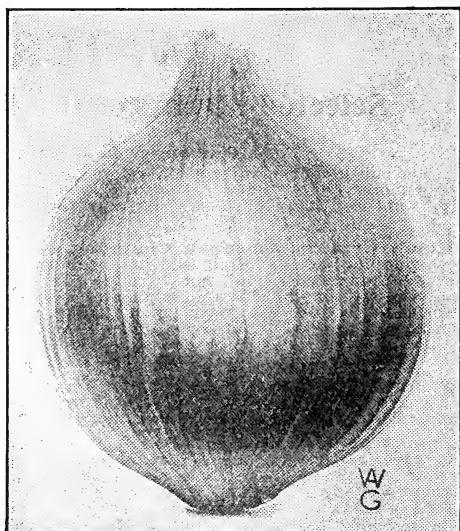
White Barlettia Pickling Onion.—This is an ideal pickling onion, small, round, hard and white, surpassing every other variety for this purpose. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., \$1.50.**

White and Red Bermuda.—In Bermuda and Texas a great many carloads of these very large onions are produced annually; they are shipped North for early spring use. Our imported Tenerife seed gives best results.

White—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

ONION SETS

Red Bottom.—Produced by sowing thickly the seed of the large Red Wethersfield variety, and

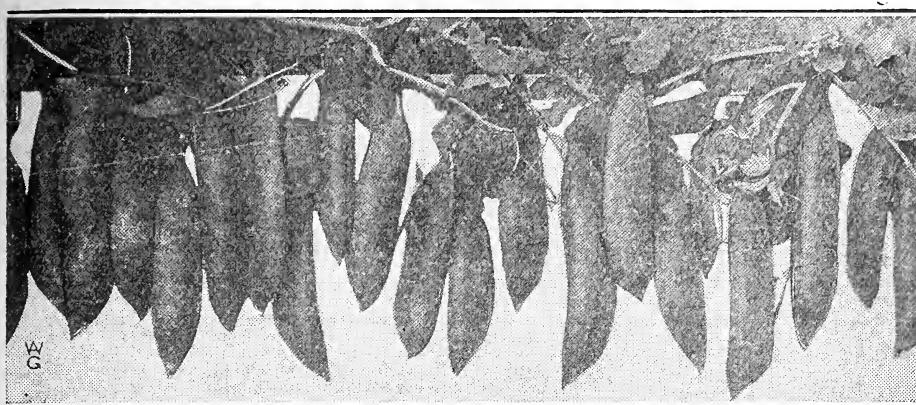


Prizetaker Onion

thinning out. They mature under this method when about half an inch through. They are used precisely as top onions and set them out in the spring instead of sowing seed. **lb., 20c; ¼-bu., \$1.00.**

Yellow Bottom.—Identical with the preceding except in color. They are used in the same manner and are produced from the seeds of the Yellow Danvers variety. **lb., 20c; ¼-bu., \$1.00.**

White Bottom.—The seed of the White Silver Skin or White Portugal variety is used to produce white sets. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions in the season. **lb., 20c; ¼-bu., \$1.25.**



Gradus Peas

PEAS

One quart will plant 60 feet of drill; 2 bushels to acre.

Culture.—Peas are among the first seeds that are planted in spring and need rich, well-manured soil. Sow in drills 3 ft. apart and repeat until the first of July, with the exception of our Extra Early, which can be sown as late as August, on account of its early ripening and mildew resistance. The number of peas may vary from 10 to the foot for the dwarf varieties to 8 to the foot of the medium tall and 6 to the foot of the very tall kinds.

EARLY SORTS

Alaska.—Height of vine, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The earliest blue pea; a fine sort; ripens uniformly; desirable shipping variety; pods dark green. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c.**

Gradius or Prosperity.—Vine 3 ft. Without doubt the finest extra early pea yet introduced; it is in condition to pick about four days after Extra Early. The pods are very large and well filled with large, wrinkled, deep green peas of the very finest quality. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.**

First and Best.—Height of vine, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Very early, white seeded. Fine quality. Popular with canners. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c.**

Dwarf Telephone (Carter's Daisy.)—Excellent variety; large, well-filled pods; peas of fine flavor. Height, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.**

American Wonder.—The vine grows 8 to 10 inches high and is very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturing it is among the earliest ripening in about 50 days from germination. It is among the first of the early green wrinkled sorts. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.**

Premium Gem.—An improvement on the Little Gem, being larger and more productive. Early in maturing very luscious in flavor and highly recommended. Try it. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.**

MAIN CROP SORTS

Bliss Everbearing.—The vines attain a height of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet; foliage large; the pods will average 3 to 4 inches in length, each pod producing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas. These peas are very large, being half an inch and over in diameter, and in quality unsurpassed. For a continuance of bearing this variety is unexcelled. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.**

Champion of England.—A most popular and extremely early pea, which has been valued for many years as the standard variety for summer

use. Vines are of strong growth and very productive of large, well-filled pods. The flavor of the peas is delicious. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.**

Improved Stratagem.—Seeds green, wrinkled; middle crop; one of the best peas ever sent out; grows vigorously and showing vine of branching habits; heavily laden with immense pods containing 10 to 12 peas of large size; Height 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.**

Telephone.—This variety is one of finest branching, tall, wrinkled, marrows yet introduced. It bears splendid peas of the finest quality and excellent, sugary flavor; vine very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per plant; the pods are of a large size and closely packed with from 8 to 10 large delicious peas. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.**

Yorkshire Hero.—Maturing after the Premium Gem, but the vines are of a much stronger habit. It is hardy, productive, and of superior flavor. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.**

Thomas Laxton.—A heavy cropper, bearing uniform, long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing seven to eight large, rich-flavored Peas; a deep green color adding to their attractiveness when served. Almost as early as the extra-early smooth peas; 3 feet high. **Pt., 35c; qt., 65c; pk., \$4.00; bu., \$15.00.**

MARROWFATS AND SUGAR PEAS

Blackeye Marrowfat.—A very productive variety of strong growth, requiring much space. If grown in the garden brushwood or poles are necessary. Matures in 80 days after germination. **Pkt., 3c; Ib., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c.**

White Marrowfat.—Very similar to the Blackeye Marrowfat, except that it does not have black eyes. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c.**

Gray Sugar.—(Edible pods.) A splendid variety with edible pods. It grows medium high and is remarkable for its prolific character. The pods are flat and crooked, and contain 5 to 6 peas. **Pkt., 10c; Ib., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c.**

PARSLEY

One ounce of seed for 150 feet of drill.

Culture.—Soak the seed in warm water for several hours, and sow in border or frame; thin the row or transplant to another bed. If to be carried late into the fall, set eight inches apart both ways, and cover with litter. It will go through the winter with moderate protection. Make open ground sowing in April.

Moss Curled.—A choice selected strain with beautifully crimped and curled bright-green leaves. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

PARSNIPS

One ounce for 200 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart. Only rich soil should be used and the ground should be thoroughly and deeply cultivated before sowing seed. Thin to 6 or 8 inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently to keep the weeds down.

Improved Hollow Crown.—The best variety for market or home garden. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.**

Improved Guernsey.—Roots not so long as Hollow Crown, but of greater diameter and more easily gathered. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.**

POTATOES

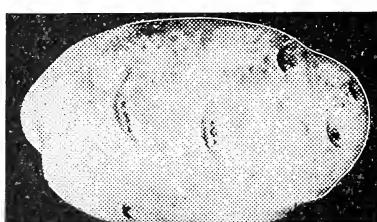
8 to 10 bushels will plant an acre in rows 3 feet apart.

Culture.—To secure best results in growing Potatoes it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Use a rich soil and plant in rows 3 feet apart and the sets 1 foot apart in the rows. A complete Potato Fertilizer sown into the rows (400 to 600 pounds per acre) will aid in harvesting the crop at an earlier date, and usually shows an increased yield. Some growers who wish to harvest a very early crop sprout the Potatoes before planting by cutting the Potatoes into pieces of desirable size and placing them in a warm, light room for seven or eight days before planting in the open ground. If weather is favorable the shoots will start out strong and vigorous and as soon as the plants have sent out roots they grow more rapidly than freshly cut Potatoes.

Prices.—On account of market fluctuations we are unable to name exact price on potatoes. Will be pleased to have you write us during the month of March or later for prices.

Burbank.—Extremely early; medium size; round and uniform in shape; eyes slightly depressed; light red skin; white flesh.

Early Ohio.—Our stock of this variety is grown in the Red River Valley of the North. The best variety for the western states. Is fit for table use before fully ripe, and can be shipped earlier than any other white potato.



Early Rose Potato

Early Rose.—A popular standard potato noted for earliness, productiveness and fine quality.

Irish Cobbler.—One of the first varieties of potatoes ready for market, and will command a good price. The skin is creamy-white, sometimes netted, which is an indication of good quality; eyes are strong, well developed and but slightly indented. The flesh is white and of fine flavor.

PUMPKINS

One ounce will plant 15 hills. Two quarts to acre.

Culture.—Sow in May, when the ground is warm, in hills 8x8. Can also be grown with corn—every fourth hill of every fourth row. The common practice is to drop two or three seeds in every third or fourth hill in the cornfield. If cultivated in 8x8 hills use four plants to each hill.

Connecticut Field or Big Tom.—The well known old Connecticut variety. Grows well among corn; varies in shape. Excellent for feeding dairy stock. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Kentucky Field.—A large variety, producing pumpkins in abundance. Has thick meat of fine quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., 70c.**

Mammoth Tours.—A French variety which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.**

Small Sugar.—Smaller than the field pumpkin, but finer grained, sweeter, and very prolific; first rate for the table or stock. The best variety for making pies. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.**

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Culture.—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart. The following spring transplant in place; set the plants from 4 to 5 feet each way. One ounce produces from 400 to 500 plants.

Linnaeus.—Early, large and tender. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Victoria.—The most popular variety, later than the preceding. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

RHUBARB ROOTS.

We can furnish them in short order.

Linnaeus and Victoria.—2 for 25c; 5 for 60c; 12 for \$1.25, charges prepaid. If by freight or express not prepaid, 50c per dozen.

Order Today

It will soon be time to plant—

Make sure you will have

GOOD SEEDS

By Ordering NOW.



White Icicle Radish

RADISH

One ounce to 50 feet of drill. 8 pounds to acre.

Culture.—The soil for radishes should be very rich, light and mellow, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use, sow in gentle hot-beds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked, at intervals of ten or twelve days, for a succession as long as they may be wanted. The winter varieties should be sown in August, lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar.

Sow in drills 1 foot apart and cover lightly; thin out while small to 3 inches apart. Hoe often.

Early Scarlet Globe. Olive-shaped.—One of the very earliest; equally good for forcing or open culture in spring and early summer; color beautiful scarlet; crisp, juicy and tender. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Early White Turnip.—A small, quick-growing, white turnip-shaped variety of good quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Rosy Gem.—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. It is of perfectly globular shape, of rich color, being deep scarlet on top, blending to pure white at the bottom. The radishes are exceedingly tender and crisp and delicious. Desirable for growing under glass as well as in the open ground. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

French Breakfast.—Pink color, olive-shaped and white-tipped. A favorite variety. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Icicle.—The finest white variety, grows very rapidly, the roots attaining the length of 4 inches. Excellent flavor and desirable for home and market use. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

White Strasburg.—We have the very best obtainable strain of White Strasburg Radish; roots are long, handsome and tapering, and both skin and flesh pure white. Flesh firm, crisp and tender. Withstands severe heat. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top.—This bright scarlet, small topped sort is uniformly straight, smooth, brittle and crisp, and is a standard and excellent sort for private gardens or market use. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Long Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped.—This is the brightest and handsomest colored Scarlet Radish known. The lower third of the root is snow white; very attractive. It is extra early and the flesh is very tender. Valuable for forcing or open ground. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Simpson Glass Radish.—It is a long radish of light pink color, white tipped, of uniform size. The flesh is transparent white, always crisp and brittle, even if grown to a large size, and mild flavored. It was named "Glass Radish" on account of the fine transparency of the flesh. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

WINTER RADISH

Rose-Colored China Winter.—Bright rose-colored skin. One of the best for fall and winter use. Flesh firm and white, and quality unexcelled. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Long Black Spanish.—A long, black-skinned variety; flesh white and slightly pungent; one of the latest and hardest. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Round Black Spanish.—Skin black, roots globe-shaped; white-fleshed and of a piquant flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4-lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Culture.—The oyster plant succeeds best in some light, well enriched soil which previous to sowing the seeds should be stirred to the depth of 18 inches. Sow early in the spring in drills 15 inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil 1 inch deep. One oz., for 60 feet of drill; 7 pounds to one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—This splendid variety grown to fully double the size of the old



Rosy Gem Radishes

(Continued on next page)

SALSIFY—Continued

sort; is of superior quality and delicate flavor. The Oyster Plant is one of the most nutritious and delicious vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for winter use when the supply of really good vegetables is limited.

No market gardener should fail to grow it. It is a paying proposition. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 85c; lb., \$1.00.**

SPINACH

German—Spinat

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 12 to 16 pounds an acre.

Culture.—This is a very important crop in our market gardens, and is one of the most easily managed of all vegetables, requiring but little culture, and may be had fit for use the entire season. The main crop is sown in September. It is sometimes covered up in exposed places with straw or salt hay during winter, which prevents it from being cut by frost; but in sheltered fields there is no necessity for covering. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August. Spinach is best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

Long Standing.—The best for spring sowing. Stands a long time before shooting to seed. Large thick leaves, excellent for greens. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$1.00.**

New Zealand.—Makes a luxuriant growth all summer. In appearance entirely distinct from other spinach. Its quality is very desirable and tender.



Round Summer Spinach

Soak the seed in warm water before planting. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Round Summer.—This variety is generally preferred for early growing, and is popular with market gardeners. Leaves thick and fleshy. Not quite as hardy as the prickly, but stands winter well. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Monstrous-Leaved Viroflay.—Quick, strong growth; much used by New York truckers. **Pkt. 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

SQUASH

One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 to 4 pounds an acre.

Culture.—The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled, warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way and the winter sorts 8 feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. Care should be taken not to break the stems from the squashes intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

SUMMER

Early White Bush.—This is the well-known White Patty-pan Squash. The earliest to mature, very productive; light cream colored. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Golden Summer Crook Neck.—Very early and productive. Fruit about 1 foot long, with crooked neck and warty surface; color bright yellow. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

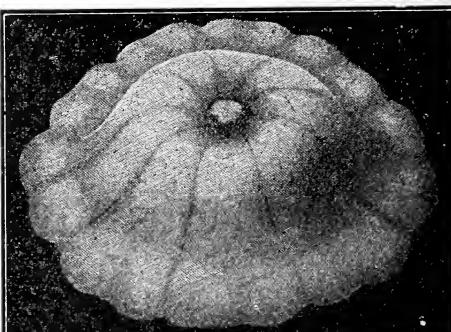
Giant Crook Neck.—This strain is a great improvement on the old variety of Crook Neck. It is larger and better in every way. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Giant Crook Neck.—This strain is a great improvement on the old variety of Crook Neck. It is larger and better in every way. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

WINTER

Hubbard.—The best table squash yet known, good specimens being about equal to the sweet potato. It has a hard shell and with some care will keep all winter. Flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

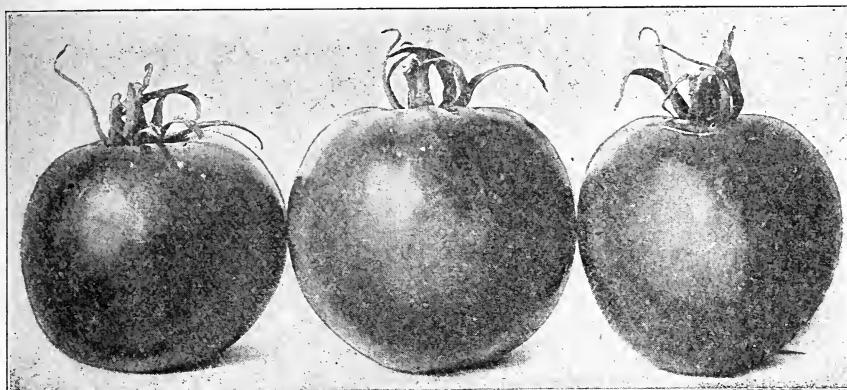
Warty Hubbard.—This is the best strain of Hubbard Squash. By its rough, hard, warty shell and its dark olive green color, it can be distinguished from any other strain either in the field or on the market. For keeping over winter this strain is superior to all others. It is best shipping variety and the best seller. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**



Early White Bush Squash

Golden Hubbard.—A distinct sort, of the general shape and character of the Hubbard; somewhat smaller, earlier to mature. **Pkt. 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Boston Marrow.—This variety is popular for autumn and winter use; its color is a bright orange; flesh yellow, rich and sweet. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c.**



Early June Tomatoes

TOMATOES

One ounce of seed will produce from 3,000 to 4,000 plants.

Culture.—Sow seed in a box or hotbed early, and transplant at least once to get a strong root growth. When danger of frost is over set in open ground 3 to 5 feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly. Fruit may be had several days earlier by transplanting into small pots and then setting out the entire contents as soon as ground is warm. The varieties of Tomatoes described in this seed book comprise the very best kinds known to the trade and none are included that do not possess some merit.

Earlina.—This variety has for years been absolutely indispensable. It is ten days earlier than nearly all other sorts. It yields very well, fruit is reasonably smooth and good flavored. Our strain of this tomato is the very best. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.**

Ponderosa.—This is the largest fruited tomato and is of fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong growth; fruits oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are of solid flesh with small seed cells; of fine flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently, attain a weight of one pound or more. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.**

Kansas Standard.—This tomato belongs to the potato-leaved, section; makes rapid, vigorous growth, with strong, heavy stalks which stand up well. The fruit is a bright, glossy red color and is produced in clusters of four or five tomatoes. In shape the fruit is round, slightly flattened; ripens clear to the stem, perfectly smooth; has very few seeds; meat thick and firm; has most excellent flavor; is of good size and very early. Set plants 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.**

Early June.—Very early and of medium size. Round, smooth and very solid. Color pink. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.**

Beauty.—A favorite for either home, market or shipping purposes. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.**

Favorite.—Has but few seeds; a good shipper. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.**

Dwarf Champion.—A purplish pink variety, forming a strong, erect, bushy plant two feet high. Often sold as tree tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, fairly solid and of good flavor. Desirable for forcing, as it can be planted close to the glass and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.**

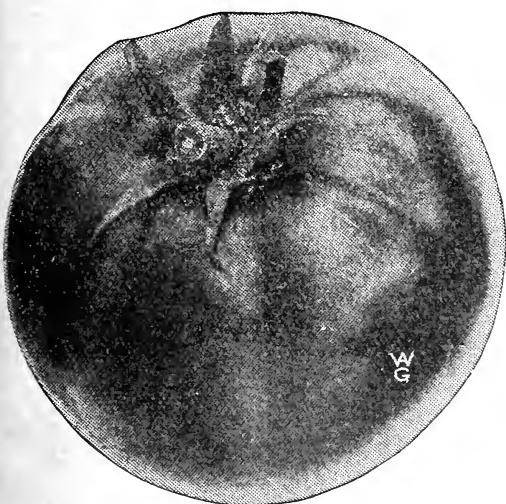
YELLOW AND SMALL- FRUITED VARIETIES

Yellow Plum.—Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.**

Red Plum.—Same as above except color. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.**

Yellow Pear.—A small variety, early, fine for preserving. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.**

Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry.—This is very fine for preserves; immensely productive. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.**



Ponderosa Tomato

TURNIPS

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow an acre.

Culture.—For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring in drills 15 inches apart and thin to 8 inches apart as soon as the plants are large enough to handle. For succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for main and late crops. The sowings should be made just before rain if possible, a rapid growth being important.

Amber Globe.—Excellent for table use or feeding stock; flesh yellow, firm and sweet. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

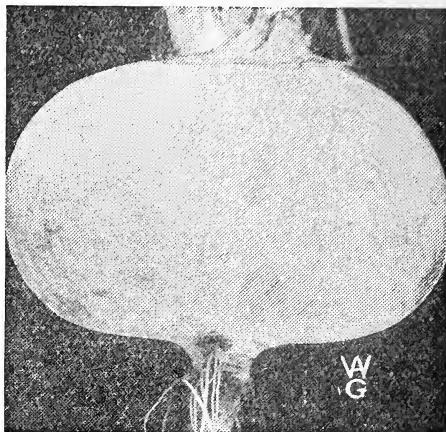
Early White Flat Dutch.—Smooth, flat, early, white; makes quick growth, excellent quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Purple Top Strap Leaf.—The best table and stock turnip for fall planting. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**

Early White Egg.—A quick-growing eggshaped variety, perfectly smooth, with small top and rough leaves. Its pure white skin and quick growth make it particularly suitable for market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Yellow Aberdeen.—This is a fine turnip for cattle feeding. It attains a large size; is solid, nutritious, a good keeper, and can be recommended in every respect. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.**

Pomeranian White Globe.—Valuable for both table and stock. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.**



RUTABAGAS

Improved Purple Top.—This old standard variety is of fine quality and is largely grown. Keeps perfectly, is hardy, productive, sweet, solid. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.**

Liberty Sweet.—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of the rutabaga.

HERBS

A few Pot Herbs and Sweet Herbs should have a place in every vegetable garden. A very small space will give all the herbs needed by a family. Culture is very simple; the best way is to make seedbed in the early spring and set the plants out in beds. All varieties in **5c, 10c and 25c** packages.

Anise.—Used for flavoring.

Caraway.—Seeds used in seasoning.

Catnip.—Leaves used for tea.

Coriander.—Seeds used for seasoning.

Dill.—Used for seasoning pickles.

Horehound.—Very useful for curing coughs.

Lavender.—Leaves very fragrant.

Rosemary.—Leaves very fragrant.

Rue.—A medicinal plant.

Saffron.—Used for flavoring.

Sage.—A highly aromatic herb; most useful of all.

Savory, Summer.—Leaves and shoots used for seasoning.

Sorrel.—Used in soups and salads.

Sweet Basil.—Leaves used for flavoring.

Sweet Fennel.—Seeds aromatic.

Thyme.—Used as a seasoning.

Wormwood.—Has medicinal qualities. A splendid plant for poultry.

Early White Flat Dutch Turnip

Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and the early winter it is apt to be too hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.**

LAWN GRASSES

Kentucky Blue Brass

The old standard grass for pasture and lawns. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre for meadow; for lawns 100 to 140 lbs. per acre. **Write for prices.**

English or Perennial Rye Grass

Considered invaluable for permanent pastures. It is also one of the best lawn grasses for the central part of the United States. Sow 60 pounds to the acre for pasture; 100 to 140 pounds to the acre for lawn. **Write for prices.**

White Clover.—For lawn purposes is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder. Very hardy. In permanent pastures it is of considerable value when used in a grass seed mixture. **Write for prices.**

The world Needs Food—Go “over the top” with a bumper crop by planting Simpson’s Seeds.

FLOWER SEEDS

When we see the orders coming in each year we wonder why our customers do not order more flower seed. Surely you do not realize the pleasure to be obtained from planting and watching the flowers grow and bloom. Then, too, they add so much to the beauty and worth of your property. For a very little money you can buy enough flower seed in different varieties and colors to surround your home with their dainty beauty and fragrance. Go into partnership with nature by planting flowers and we know you will find a greater joy in living.

Plant flowers to

Beautify your home grounds, to
Hide unsightly foundations, in
Borders, or hedge, or in
Artistically arranged beds, to
Make your back yard radiate with
their beauty and fragrance.

We offer varieties in every color and height to suit every particular place you wish to beautify. Nothing can be so enjoyable and profitable, at so little expense, as the planting of flowers about your home grounds.

Plan your spring planting of flowers and order Seeds now or you might forget it again this year.

AGERATUM.

For border and cut flowers; fine for bouquets.
Pkt., 10c.

ALYSSUM.

Little Gem.—6 inches, erect habit of growth. This really should be called "Snow-White Carpet plant," for the plants, which are only a few inches high, grow so dense and are so completely covered with snow-white blossoms they create the impression of a beautiful carpet spread over the ground.
Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Alyssum, Sweet.—Flowers white, fragrant. Easily grown in boxes, vases and in beds. A good border plant. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

AMARANTHUS

Brilliantly-foliaged annuals, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, some of the varieties bearing curious racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive best in a hot, sunny location, not too rich soil, and given sufficient room to develop their full beauty.

Caudatus.—(Love Lies Bleeding) 3 feet. Blood-red, drooping. **Pkt., 10c.**

Curentus.—(Prince's Feather). Dark red feathery flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS GRANDIFLORUM.

(Giant Fragrant Snapdragon.)

The flowers of this new strain are of very large size, are very fragrant and are produced on immense long spikes, which render them extremely well adapted for cut flowers. They are easily raised from seed in any rich, sunny bed. Spring seedlings bloom by mid-summer, and if the flowers are cut freely, the flowering is continuous till fall. If intended for winter flowering in the house, cut them well back in September. The Snapdragon, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated like an annual and sown every year.

Majus.—Tall Sorts Mixed.—Pkt., 10c.

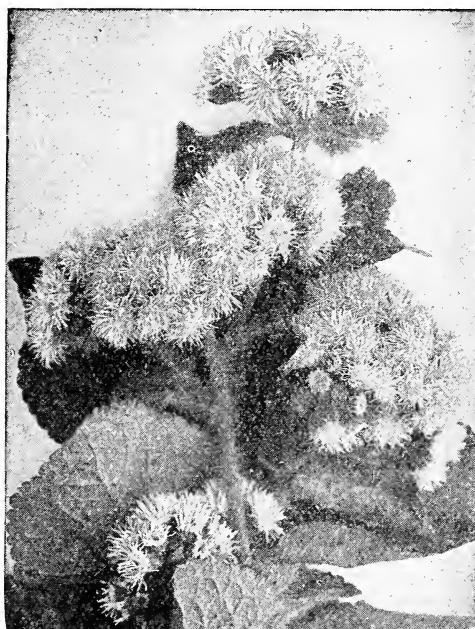
Dwarf Sorts Mixed.—Pkt., 10c.

White.—Pkt., 10c.

Yellow.—Pkt., 10c.

AMPELOPSIS.

Veitchi.—Perennial. Climber. The well-known Boston Ivy. **Pkt., 10c.**



Ageratum

ASTERS.

This splendid fall favorite of our grandmother's garden still continues to beautify our garden, and should be sown more generally, it being perfectly hardy and easily grown.

Culture.—The Aster is hardy and easily grown. Sow seed in the open ground in May for August and September blooms, or in March or April in cold frames for earlier bloom. The seed should be covered about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in good rich soil. When the plants are strong enough, transplant about 18 inches apart in deeply dug, well prepared beds. Aster must not be planted in freshly manured

(Continued on next page)

ASTERS Continued

soil nor in soil that has been planted to Asters for two or three years previous. Unslacked lime or fresh wood ashes are beneficial if stirred in the soil a little before planting and are said to counteract the ravages of the Aster blight. A few soakings with tobacco water around the roots during the growing season is also recommended.

SEMPLE'S GIANT BRANCHING.

These admirable asters give late flowers, blooming just before the Chrysanthemums. The flowers are 4 inches in diameter, borne on long stems and are rich and showy. Petals both long and broad, and more or less twisted and curled.

White	Pkt., 10c each.
Lavender	
Rose Pink	
Shell Pink	
Crimson	
Azure Blue	
Purple	
Semple's Mixed	

PAEONY FLOWERED ASTERS.

White	Pkt., 10c each.
Lavender	
Rose Pink	
Shell Pink	
Crimson	
Azure Blue	
Purple	
Peony Flowered Mixed	

BABY'S BREATH (SEE GYPSOPHILA). BEGONIAS.

They are of sturdy growth, growing about 1 foot high and forming dense bushes, which, from May until frost, are completely hidden with flowers. As pot plants for winter flowering they are superb, remaining a sheet of bloom throughout the entire year. Easily raised from seed, which should be started either indoors or in a hotbed.

Single Mixed.—Pkt., 20c.

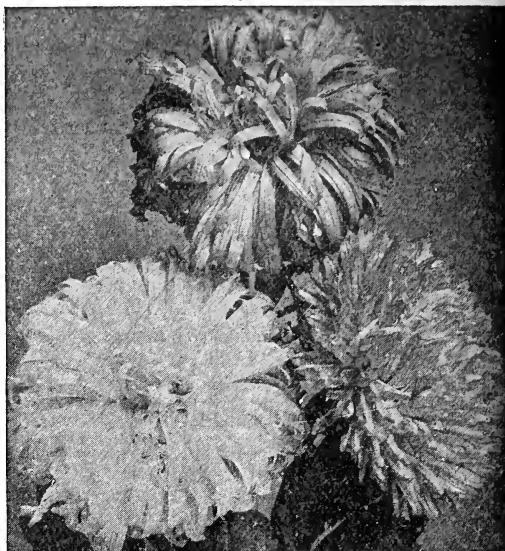
Double Mixed.—Pkt., 25c.

BALSAM. (Lady Slipper).

Tender Annual. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. For perfect development the plants should be set from 12 to 17 inches apart. Sow seed in open ground in May. Transplanting two or three times has the tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double. Mixed.

BACHELOR BUTTON. (Centaurea).

Annual, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Under this name is included such popular annuals as the Corn-flowers, Sweet Sultan, etc. They are favorites in all sections of the country, are perfectly hardy, will grow and do well almost anywhere and are much in demand as cut flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**



Asters—One of the Best Old-fashioned Flowers

Burning Bush.—A very conspicuous tall plant, which in the autumn and winter is loaded with scarlet seed pods, from which orange-colored berries hang on slender threads. **Pkt. 10c.**

CALLIOPSIS (Tickseed).

A quick-growing annual, 6 in. to 2 ft. The flowers are placed on graceful wavy stems and in color run through all the shades of red and yellow; foliage dainty, useful combined with other flowers. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 in. to 12 in. apart. **Pkt. 10c.**

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold).

This is the "Marygold" of Shakespeare's time; one of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders; particularly bright in late fall, continuing to bloom from early summer until killed by frost; valuable also for pot culture, blooming freely in winter and early spring; 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c.**

CANNA (Indian Shot).

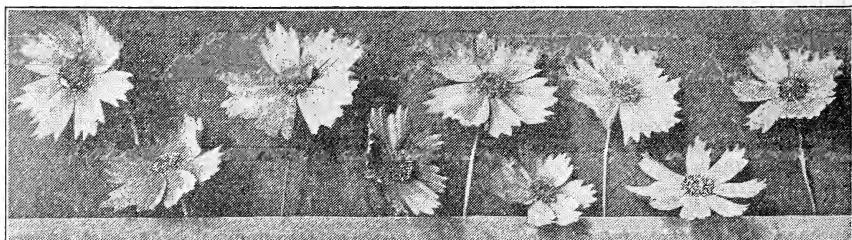
Unquestionably the finest of bedding plants for the American climate. Soak the seeds in warm water until they show evidence of swelling, then sow in sandy loam, and place in a hotbed; when up to the second leaf, pot off singly and keep under glass until the proper season for planting out.

Tall Mixed.

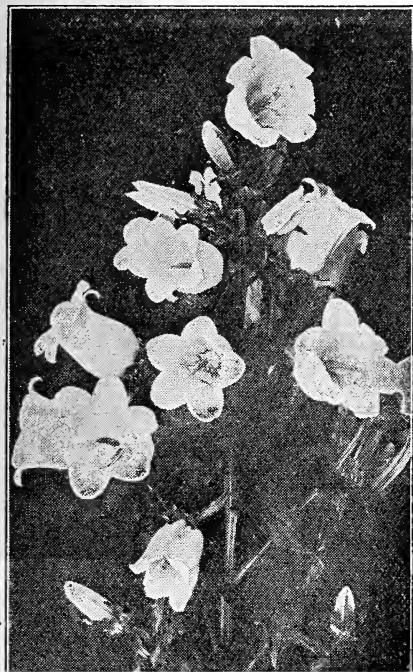
Saved from the finest sorts.

Pkt. 10c.

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia. **Pkt. 10c.**



Calliopsis



Canterbury Bells

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula).

Campanulas are one of the prettiest of old garden plants. Their bell-shaped flowers in their delicate coloring make them the admiration of everybody. **Pkt. 10c.**

CANARY-BIRD VINE.

A beautiful rapid annual climber, the charming little canary-colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. **Pkt., 10c.**

CANDYTUFT.

Annual, 12 in. These flowers are among the best for edging and bedding and for cutting. Sow out doors in April, where they are to bloom, and thin well when the plants are about an inch tall. Sow again in a month, and then late in July for fall blooming. Use rich soil and water freely. Hardy and easy to grow. Good for cut flowers and borders.

Tom Thumb.—**Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.**

White Rocket or Spiral.—Large flowers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Mixed.—Tall and dwarf. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

CARNATIONS.
(Marguerite Carnations.)

Annual. These are deservedly the most popular Carnations with the amateur, as they begin flowering in a few weeks from time of sowing. The strain offered is of extra fine quality, producing on long, strong stems an abundance of large, double, beautifully fringed, highly scented flowers. With slight protection they will survive an ordinary winter and bloom freely the following spring.

Marguerite.—Fine mixed. **1/4-oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.**

Liberty.—Fine Double Mixed Carnations. Bloom the first summer. Lift and pot in September if wanted for winter flowering in the house. **Pkt., 10c; 1/4-oz., 65c.**

CASTER BEAN.

Stately, strong growing annual plants, with very ornamental foliage, well adapted as center plants of groups of Cannas, Dahlias, etc. Moles are troublesome in many gardens, but they may be kept away by planting castor beans in the borders. They leave when they get a scent of this plant.

Zanzibarensis.—10 to 12 feet. The ornamental leaves, beautifully lobed, are 2 1/2 to 4 feet across. Each plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage thickly set from top to bottom; the difference between the varieties is in the coloring of the grand bamboo-like stems and the long slender leaf stalks. Mixed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS.
(Royal Sweet Sultans).

This beautiful class is undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut flower purposes. The beautiful sweet-scented, artistic-shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. It is best, in this latitude, to sow very early in the spring, so that they may perfect their flowers before very hot weather comes.

Finest Mixed Colors.—**Pkt., 10c.**

WHITE-LEAVED CENTAUREAS.
(Dusty Millers).

Fine for bedding, vases, hanging baskets and pots; also extensively used for margins. As an edging to a bed of dark-leaved Cannas or Scarlet Sage these are particularly effective. Sow the seed early indoors and transplant in May. **Pkt., 10c.**

CENTAUREA MARGUERITE.

White	Lavender	10c each.
Lavender	Mixed	

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

2 ft. Showy and effective garden favorite, extensively grown for cut flowers. The hardy annuals are summer flowering border plants, good for pot culture and quite distinct from the autumn flowering varieties.

Mixed.—**Pkt., 10c.**



Chrysanthemums

COBAEA.
(Cup and Saucer Vine).

Scandens (Cathedral Bells).—Annual climber, 30 feet. The flowers are bell-shaped and of a purplish-lilac when full grown. It is very free from insect pests. **Pkt., 10c.**

COLEUS (Flame Nettle).

Hybrids Mixed.—Our strain of hybrid varieties produces the finest colored, most attractive and novel foliage plants for house or garden culture. A most interesting subject to grow from seed. Easily raised. Sow indoors in March or April. **Pkt., 25c.**

COCKSCOMB.

This showy annual is one of the most brilliant and effective of the summer and autumn bloomers. The flowers are borne in great masses of various shapes, from that of a cockscomb to that of a feather or plume. The colors are striking, from the most vivid red and crimson to the richest yellow and orange.

Dwarf Mixed.—Extra fine, first quality. **Pkt., 15c.**

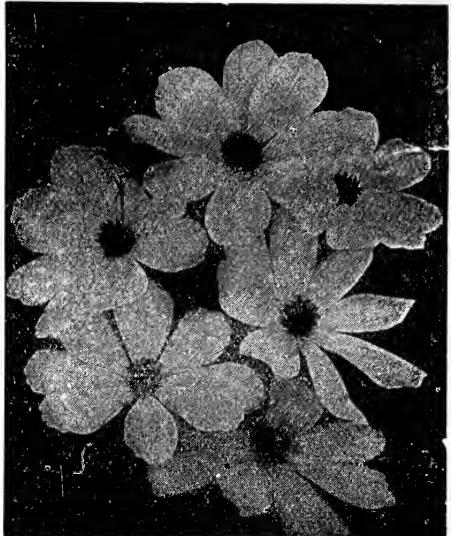
COLUMBINE.
(*Aquilegia*).

Charming hardy plants, bearing in countless numbers through May and June exquisite clear, blue, white, rose, yellow, purple and striped blossoms. For planting in permanent borders or edges of shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one for the best. They thrive well with ordinary garden culture. Few hardy perennials are so easily grown from seed.

Rocky Mountain (State Flower of Colorado).
Pkt., 10c.

Yellow.—10c each.

Mixed.—10c each.



Cosmos

CLEMATIS.

Paniculata.—One of the finest hardy perennial climbers. Pure white fragrant flowers. The flowers are followed by pretty seed pods of bronzy-red; 12 feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

CLARKIA.

A charming hardy annual growing about 2 feet high. Has been much improved in recent years. Colors rose, white, red, etc. A profuse and continuous bloomer. Culture easy. They do well either in sun or shade. **Pkt., 10c.**

COSMOS.

Annual, 6 ft. Beautiful autumn blooming plants. They produce thousands of beautiful mammoth flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decorations when other flowers are scarce. Seed should be sown in spring in the open ground when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted. Plant not less than 18 inches apart in rows or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth. They prefer a rather light, not too rich soil, but do well almost anywhere.

Giant Flowering White.—**Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c.**

Giant Flowering Pink.—**Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c.**

Giant Flowering Yellow.—**Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c.**

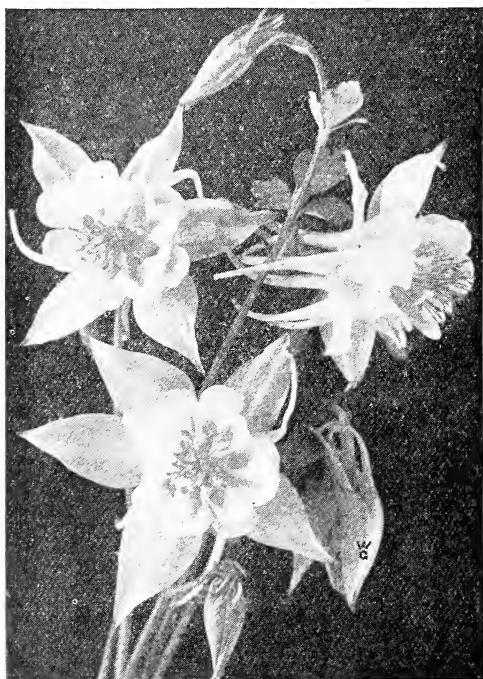
Giant Flowering Crimson.—**Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c.**

Giant Flowering Mixed.—**Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c.**

EARLY FLOWERING COSMOS.

Sow seed in open ground soon as danger of frost is over.

This strain produces its flowers from July until frost. It grows and blooms in the greatest pro-



Columbine

(Continued on next page.)

COSMOS—Continued.

fusion in any soil. Grace, daintiness and brilliancy are the characteristics of this class. They are very pretty for vases and often last a week when cut.

Early Flowering.—White. **Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 40c.**

Early Flowering.—Pink. **Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 40c.**

Early Flowering.—Red. **Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 40c.**

Early Flowering.—Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

CYPRESS VINE.

Annual, 10 ft. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work. Ivy-leaved.

Mixed Colors.—**Pkt., 10c.**

DAHLIA.

But few people know Dahlias can be raised from seed and will bloom the first year. The seeds germinate as easily and certainly as Zinnias, and from the very first development are strong and sturdy little plants. Plant them in a shallow box or pan early in March or April; transplant them carefully as their growth demands, and keep the soil moderately moist. When all danger from frost is over, plant them in the bed or border in the garden, and from then on they will prove no more trouble than if the tubers had been used instead of seed.

Single Flowering Mixed.—**Pkt., 10c.**

Double Best Mixed.—**Pkt., 10c.**

DAISIES.

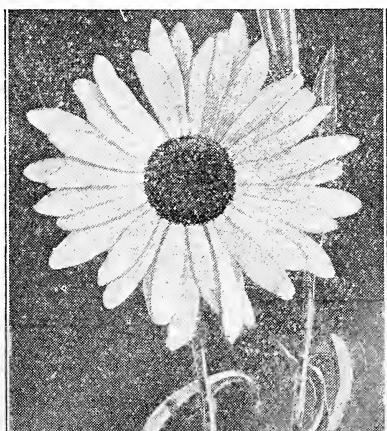
Shasta Daisy.—Perennial Chrysanthemums, especially the Shasta Daisies, have come to stay in our gardens. They are conspicuous in mixed beds or grown in front of shrubbery and as a cut flower are without equal. They are easily raised from seed and in our latitude are most successfully treated as a biennial.

Double Mixed Daisies.—**Pkt., 15c.**

EVERLASTINGS.

Hardy annual. The so-called Everlastings or straw flowers are of eternal beauty, those that never fade. Unsurpassed for winter decorations, and when made into bouquets or arranged in vases they last for years. Should be cut as soon as they come into open bud or full bloom; tie into small bunches and allow to dry slowly in the shade with the heads downward to keep the stems straight.

Mixed.—1 to 2 feet tall. **Pkt., 10c.**



Shasta Daisy



Eschscholtzia

FEVERFEW.

Free-flowering plants, succeeding in any good soil; a fine bedding plant for pot culture; blooms until frost; hardy annual. **1 ½ ft. Pkt. 10c.**

FORGET-ME-NOT.

Biennial, ½ to 1 ft. They are considered among the best spring flowers, and grouped with Pansies and Daisies, the most lovely combinations may be obtained. The tall varieties are of the trailing habit and adapted to covering large patches, which they transform into a sea of blue. Responds to good treatment and flourishes in shady, moist situations. **Pkt. 10c.**

FOXGLOVE.

Handsome ornamental hardy plants of stately growth. The seed, though small, germinates readily and the plants succeed well even in poor soil if given a half shady location. The spikes are often 3 to 5 feet long and thickly strung with scores of thimble-shaped flowers.

Mixed.—**Pkt., 10c.**

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy).

Annual, 1 ft. The state flower of California. A bright free-flowering plant of low spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers in pure shades of yellow, orange and crimson are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seed outdoors where the plants are to remain during May.

California.—The original yellow. **Pkt., 10c.**

FOUR O'CLOCK.

(*Mirabilis*).

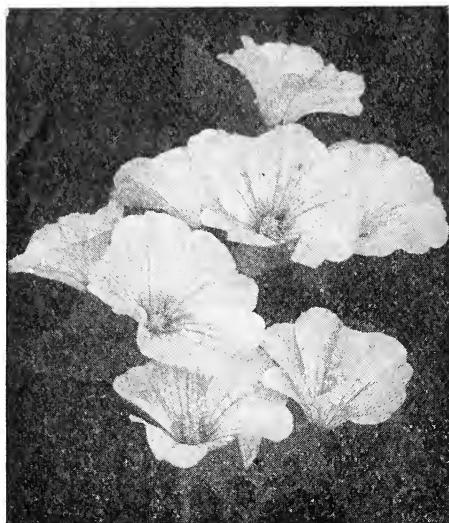
Annual, 1 ft. Marvel of Peru. This is another old-fashioned flower, bearing hundreds of blooms during the season of white, yellow, crimson and violet. Some varieties combine two or more of these colors in spots, flakes and splashes in such a manner as to give the flowers a most showy effect. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

GAILLARDIA.

(*Blanket Flower*).

Splendid showy annuals, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till November; excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting. Should be sown where they are to bloom.

Mixed.—**Pkt., 10c.**



Godetia

GERANIUM.

Single and Double Mixed.—A superb strain of the largest and finest varieties. Very interesting to grow from seed, which should be started indoors and transferred to the open in May or June. **Pkt., 10c.**

GODETIA.

Attractive annuals growing 18 inches high. Particularly useful because they thrive in shady places where so few really fine flowers can be grown. They bloom a long time so profusely that the foliage is almost hidden by the many large, wide-open flowers of shining satiny texture.

Mixed.—Pkt., 15c.

GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena).

Popularly known as "Bachelor's Buttons," a first-rate bedding plant: the flowers resemble clover heads and can be dried and used in winter bouquets. Cornflowers and a number of other flowers are also known as Bachelor's Buttons.

Mixed.—Pkt., 10c.

GOURDS.

Annual. These are desirable in many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Most sorts are good for 20 to 30 feet in a season and the blooms of some are quite striking and handsome. With many sorts the fruit is unique and ornamental and often useful. The small, fancy gourds are excellent toys for children, while the larger gourds may be used as dippers, sugar troughs and bowls.

Dipper.—Makes an excellent dipper. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Dishcloth or Towel.—Many women prefer a dishcloth made of this gourd to anything else, as it is always sweet and clean as long as any part of it is left. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Japanese Nest Egg.—Fruit looks exactly like hen's eggs and may be used as nest eggs. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

Calabash.—**Pkt., 10c.**

All Varieties Mixed.—**Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c.**

GYPSOPHILA.

Annual, 2 ft. Graceful plants of light fairy-like growth. Much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers for bouquets and vases.

Elegans Grandiflora Alba (Angel's Breath).—This is an improved large-flowering, pure white, easy to grow strain. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply. **Pkt., 10c.**

Paniculata (Baby's Breath).—Perennial, 2 ft. Blooms in July and August. Small flowers on branched stems, so thick as to give the plants a white, lace-like effect. **Pkt., 10c.**

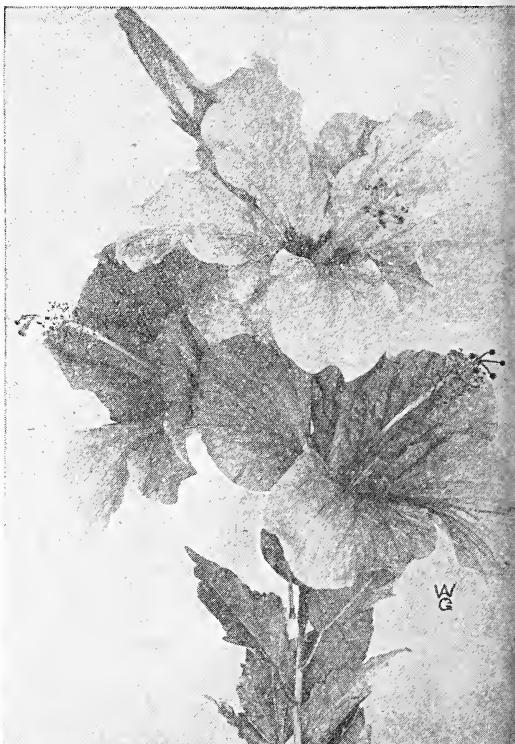
HELIOTROPE.

Large-Flowered, New Hybrids.—Choice mixed. Deliciously fragrant flowers of rich purple-blue. The flowers and leaves have mossy effect. Blooms from the seed the first summer if sown early in the spring. Excellent for cutting and splendid for bedding. Sow seeds in boxes or hothouses and set out when all danger of frost is over. Excellent for pot flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

HIBISCUS.

Free blooming and desirable plants. Plants range 2 to 4 feet, producing flowers of great size, brilliancy and beauty.

Africanus.—Annual 2 ft. Large flowers 3 to 4 inches across; yellow with dark center. **Pkt., 10c.**



Hibiscus

HOLLYHOCK.

Perennial plants of stately growth which will flower from seed the first year. The blossoms are set as double and semi-double rosettes around the flower stalk in almost every color. Makes a charming hedge or background.

Single Mixed.—Pkt., 10c each.

Double Red

Double White

Double Pink

Double Maroon

Double Yellow

Double Black

Double Mixed

} Pkt., 10c each.

HYACINTH BEAN.

A rapid-growing annual climber, flowering freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seedpods; for covering arbors, trellises, etc. Sow the seed in the garden in May where they are to remain; 10 feet.

Mixed.—Pkt., 10c.

JAPANESE HOP.

Japonicus.—A very ornamental and fast growing climbing plant. The foliage resembles in shape that of the common Hop, is very dense, and in color a lively green; annual. **Pkt., 10c.**

JOB'S TEARS.

Broad, corn-like leaves and hard, shining pearly seeds; annual. **Per oz., 10c.**

LANTANA.

One of the most desirable half-hardy perennial greenhouse or bedding plants; constantly in bloom. Verbena-like heads of orange, white, rose and other colored flowers; 2 to 3 feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

LARKSPUR.
(*Delphinium*).

This is one of the best known of garden flowers. A vast improvement has been effected, by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Seed should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to flower.

Annual Mixed.—10c.

Perennial Mixed.—10c.

LINUM.
(*Crimson Flax*).

Hardy annual, 2 ft. Fine foliage, delicate stems with brilliant scarlet flowers of long duration of bloom. **Pkt., 10c.**

LOBELIA ERINUS.

Annual. These are charming little plants with numerous small blossoms all summer. They flower from seed the first year. The dwarf varieties are used to an advantage in edging beds and in pots, the trailing ones for hanging baskets and massing. The blossoms in all sorts are particularly bright in appearance.

Trailing.—Light blue flowers, light green foliage, trailing. **Pkt., 10c.**

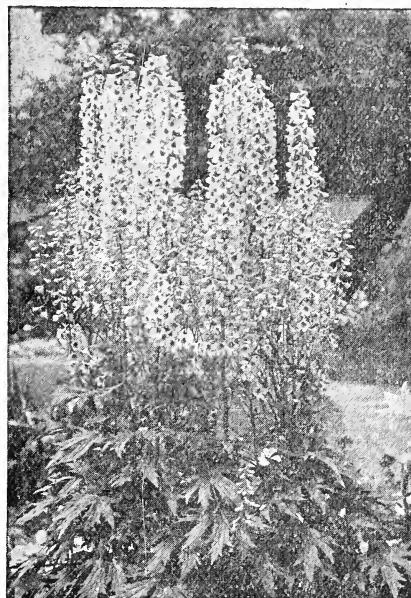
Dwarf.—6 in. Deepest blue; dark foliage. **Pkt., 10c.**

MARIGOLD.
(*Tagetes*).

The Marigolds are old favorites, free-flowering annuals of easy culture. They light the garden with a glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The tall varieties have uniformly large yellow or orange colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds and mixed borders. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for the taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in the garden borders.

French Mixed.—10c each.

African Mixed.—10c each.

**Larkspur****MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.**

Ice Plant.—Dwarf-trailing annual plants. Flowers white; prized for its singular icy foliage. **Pkt., 10c.**

MOMORDICA.

Very curious climbing vine, with ornamental foliage, fruit golden-yellow, warty, and when ripe opens, showing the seed and its brilliant carmine interior, fine for trellises, rock work, stumps, etc.; annuals; 10 feet.

Balsamina (Balsam Apple).—Round, apple-shaped fruit with very fine glossy green foliage. This is the prettiest climber of the two. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

MIGNONETTE.

A garden is not complete without this fragrant plant of unassuming mien. One of the principal uses is for cutting purposes and combining in bouquets with other more pretentious blossoms without its delicate odor; 6 to 12 inches.

Giant Matchlett.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Grandiflora.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

MOON FLOWER.

At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. **Per ¼ oz., 20c; per oz., 60c.**

MIMULUS.

Showy, profuse flowering plants; fine for greenhouse or moist shady situations; half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed if sown early; 1 foot. **10c.**

NASTURTIUMS.

Annual. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms.

New Ivy Leaved.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c.

Dwarf Mixed.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Tall Mixed.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

NICOTIANA.**(Sweet-Scented Tobacco Plant.)**

One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The blossoms in shape are not unlike a Petunia blossom, but with a longer tube. The flowers open toward evening and emit a powerful perfume. **Pkt., 10c.**

NIGELLA (Love in the Mist.)

Annual, 1 1/2 ft. A compact, free-flowering plant with finely cut foliage, curious looking seed pods, easily grown. Will grow in any ordinary garden soil. **Pkt., 10c.**

PANSIES.

Pansies are too well known to require any description, as they are favorites with all. For best results you must start with a good strain. The finest Pansies are, as a rule, shy seeders, which accounts for the difference in the price of the various mixtures offered.

Seeds should be sown in hotbeds or boxes, then transplanted in open ground after danger of frost is over. If this manner of planting is followed, plants will bloom early the first season.

As soon as the plants are up and large enough to handle, they should be thinned out or transplanted to stand 9 inches apart in the rows. Thorough cultivation should be given from the start, as Pansies will not thrive when obliged to share the beds with a mass of weeds. It is a mistake to plant Pansies in the shade of a tree or building. An open exposure where the wind has free sweep over the bed is far better, and Pansies so planted are free from the long, straggling branches which produce few and inferior flowers. During dry weather the bed should be watered daily, and in extreme cases twice a day for the best results.

Giant Trimardeau.—The largest flowering type of Pansies called the French strain. The top petals are larger than the three lower ones and are beautifully marked.

White—Pkt., 10c.

Black—Pkt., 10c.

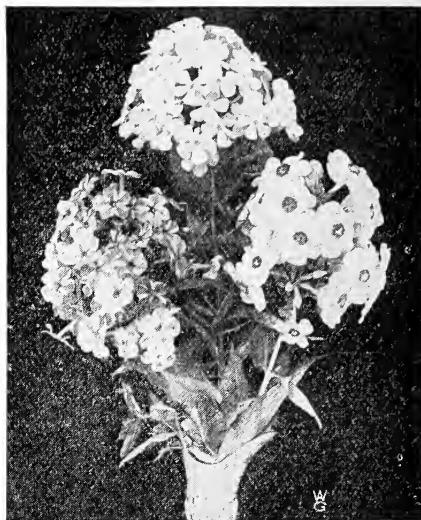
Yellow—Pkt., 10c.

Blue—Pkt., 10c.

Purple—Pkt., 10c.

Bronze—Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

**Phlox****PETUNIA.**

Annual. For freedom of bloom, variety of color, easy culture and effectiveness, these rank with Asters, Phlox and Verbenas. If only a little care is bestowed upon them, Petunias will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer. Seeds should be sown in May.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Giants of California—Pkt., 20c.

Striped or Blotched—Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX.

The Phloxes are certainly among the showiest and most easily managed of all the annuals. From June until October they maintain an endless display of varied colored flowers. The finest effect is obtained by planting the beds with different colors so they harmonize. The plants will be more bushy and cover the bed better if pinched back when small. Seed should be sown in May; cover seeds lightly with dirt or press into the ground with a board. 1 ft.

Phlox Drummondii Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Star Phlox Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 80c.

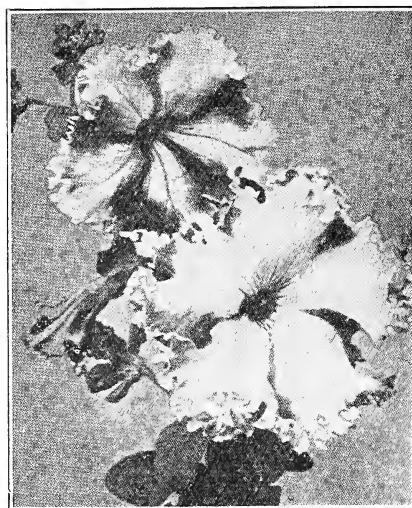
PINKS OR DIANTHUS.

A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, producing great varieties of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The varieties classed as annuals are really biennials, but are treated as annuals and may be sown out of doors, when danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks' time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until after hard frost. As a rule, they survive the winter if given slight protection, flowering abundantly the following season. They grow about a foot high and can be used in beds or borders of solid or mixed colors. The double-flowering sorts are almost as fine as Carnations for cutting. They are not particular as to soil, but should have a sunny location.

Chinensis Double Mixed.—(China or Indian Pink.)—Blossoms in clusters, flowers very double and in a large range of bright colors. **Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 15c; oz., 50c.**

POPPIES.

Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible, where they are to remain as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, pref-

**Petunia**

(Continued on next page)

POPPIES—Continued

erably in cloudy weather or after a shower; barely cover the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. If they come up thickly they must be thinned out to stand 3 or 4 inches or more apart, if you wish best results. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If picked just before expanding, the flowers will last several days. It is also advisable to pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season somewhat.

Shirley.—Bright, tissue-paper-like appearance. Makes a delightful plant alongside of grass borders and paths. The variety we list under this head is the double Shirley extra mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Iceland Poppies.—(*Papaver Nudicaule*)—A graceful delicate variety, twelve inches tall, with white, orange and yellow single blossoms, the petals resembling crumpled tissue paper. The plant is low and compact, but the flowers on their slender stalks are excellent for cutting. Sow in the fall where the plants are to remain, and thin. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Oriental Mixed—**Pkt., 10c.**

Single Mixed—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

Double Mixed—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

California Poppy—See *Escholtzia*—**Pkt., 10c.**

PORTULACA. (Rose Moss or Sun Plant.)

One of the finest, hardy annual plants, easily grown, thriving best in rather rich, light loam or sandy soil, and luxuriating in an exposed, sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest color, and produced throughout the summer in great profusion; fine for massing in beds, edging or rock work; 6 inches. Sow seed in May when the ground is thoroughly warmed.

Single Mixed—**Pkt., 10c.**

Double Mixed—**Pkt., 15c.**

PRIMROSE (Primula).

The genus Primula includes three groups that are famous among florists—Auricula, Polyanthus and Primrose. Sow seed in May and keep young plants shaded during the summer.

Large Mixed—**Pkt., 15c.**

PYRETHRUM.

Parthenifolium Aureum.—Perennial; 6 ins. **Golden Feather.**—One of the best plants for edging; grown for its beautiful yellow foliage. More successfully treated as an annual. Seed can be sown in



SCHIZANTHUS

the fall or spring and transplanted. Extra fine strain. **Pkt., 10c.**

SALPIGLOSSIS. (Painted Tongue.)

Undoubtedly one of the most attractive annuals and should be in every garden. The blossoms are tube-shaped, much like a Petunia and rivaling the latter in the beautiful colors displayed. Each flower is veined with a glint of gold, and it is the only flower to our knowledge possessing this odd characteristic. Sow seeds in May. Grows easily from seed. **2 1/2 feet. Pkt., 10c.**

SCARLET SAGE (Salvia Splendens).

The *Salvia Splendens* is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. This plant lends itself to many uses. It makes a good pot plant, does well in window boxes, and is useful for cutting to give color. Its best use, however, is as a hedge or border plant, where long broad bands of intense color are desirable. **Pkt., 10c.**

SCHIZANTHUS. (Butterfly or Fringe Flower.)

(Poor Man's Orchid.) This is one of the airiest and daintiest annual flowers imaginable, especially adapted to bordering beds of taller flowers and those of a heavier growth. The florescence is such as to completely obscure the foliage, making the plants a veritable pyramid of the most delicate and charming bloom. The seeds should be planted in open ground in May; at earlier date if planted in a sheltered bed. *Schizanthus* make admirable pot plants for the house, and are charming for window boxes in winter. For this purpose sow in the autumn.

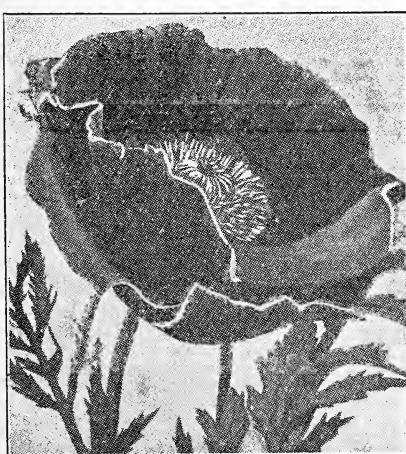
Mixed—**Pkt., 10c.**

Snapdragon—See *Antirrhinum*—**Pkt., 10c.**

STOCKS. (Gilliflower.)

The stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom, it is unsurpassed.

Best Mixed—**Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 35c.**



Shirley Poppy

Sunflower *Helianthus***SUNFLOWER (Helianthus).**

Annual. The state flower of Kansas. Should be planted with discrimination in every garden.

Chrysanthemum—Flowered Pkt., 10c.

Giant Russian—Pkt., 10c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride).

Annual. Commonly known as the "Pincushion Plant," owing to the queer effect of the center of the flower. The outer petals making a ruffle around the cushion, filled with pins, carries out the idea. The flower stems are long and the blossoms keep well in water. The soft shades predominate. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET SULTAN.

Very showy, large, bright yellow flowers; sweetly

SWEET PEAS

Culture.—The Sweet Pea delights in a soil inclined to be clayey, and as the little beauty is a gross feeder, a good supply of well-rotted manure should be mixed with the ground. Fall is the best season to prepare the soil. A good many failures are caused by manuring in the spring, for the reason that all pea vines like a moist ground, and the heat originated by the manure combined with the heat from the sun is too much for the young vines, which turn yellow and die. The best season to sow the seed is as soon in the spring as the ground can be worked. Late sowing produces rank growth, but few flowers. Dig a trench a foot deep by 16 or 18 inches wide and mix in it 6 inches of top soil with old manure. In this plant your seed in two rows, dropping one every inch or two; then cover with two inches of soil, gradually filling the trench as they grow. One side has to be a little lower to allow the surplus water to drain off. The flowers must be picked every day if you want them to bloom through the summer. Bone dust and nitrate of soda will hasten the time of flowering

NEW SPENCER SWEET PEAS WHITE

King White.—Large pure white, of excellent form. Best of the whites. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

scented and a popular sort for cutting, lasting well. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

SWEET WILLIAM.

Plant in spring in open ground. Will bloom in fall; makes a beautiful display in the garden; height 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Single Mixed—10c each.

Double Mixed—10c each.

THUNBERGIA. (Black-Eyed Susan.)

Beautiful trailing annual, growing about 4 ft. long, preferring a warm, sunny situation, used extensively in hanging-baskets, vases, low fences, etc. Very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes. 5 ft. Pkt., 10c.

Verbena.—No flower garden is complete without verbenas. For beds on the lawn it has no equal. If sown in May will bloom in August, but if started in the house in pots in winter they will flower sooner and may be had in consistent bloom from June until frost. Seed should be soaked in lukewarm water before planting.

Mammoth White—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Mammoth Pink—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Mammoth Purple—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Mammoth Blue—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Mammoth Scarlet—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Mammoth Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Wallflower.—An old favorite garden flower, highly prized for bouquets. Blooms early in spring and has beautiful large, spike-like flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Wild Flower Garden.—A selection of the finest wild flowers. A mixture that you should plant for beautiful results. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Zinnia.—Very showy plants, with large, double flowers. There is much satisfaction in a bed of zinnia, for when nearly every other flower has been killed by frost this plant is still in bloom. Double; mixed. Pkt., 10c.

White Spencer.—The white flower sare extremely large and beautiful. The bold standard is crinkled and fluted and its wavy leaves are so folded that the keel is almost hidden. The flowers are borne three and four to the stem and are uniformly well placed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Nora Unwin.—This charming variety takes its place easily in the front rank of pure white, the flower being bold and wavy. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 20c.

PINK.

True Countess Spencer.—Soft rose pink, slightly darker edges. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Decorator.—Charming shade of old rose; beautifully frilled, immense flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

Hercules.—Giant rosy pink, edges slightly darker. Usually four flowers to a stem. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Helen Lewis.—Intense rich crimson orange. The flowers are truly of a gigantic size. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 20c.

Gladys Unwin.—A bold flower of a lovely light pink color. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 20c.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS— Continued

PINK AND WHITE.

Dainty Spencer.—White with rose-pink edges, very attractive. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 50c.**

Blanche Ferry Spencer.—Light pink standard with white wings. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 50c.**

DELICATE ROSE AND BLUSH PINK.

Apple Blossom Spencer.—Very large, standard very bright rose, wings primrose with a flush of rose tint. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 50c.**

CREAM GROUNDS—TINTED.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson.—Rich pinkish apricot on a cream background. Most reliable. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 25c.**

Mrs. Routhahn Spencer.—It is of immense size, wavy edges, and its long stout stems bear uniformly four blossoms. The color is a beautiful blending of soft straw color, tinted with blush pink and shading to apricot and rose at the edges. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 25c.**

Queen Victoria.—Deep primrose flushed with pale rose. Well waved. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 50c.**

YELLOW.

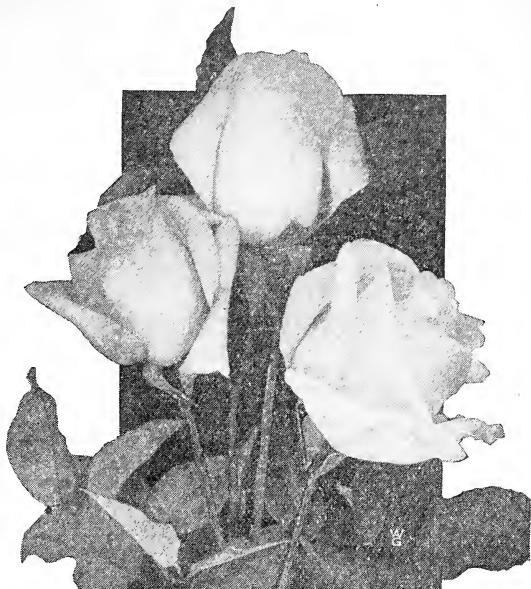
Primrose Spencer.—The flowers are well placed, three to four on strong, thick stems. The color is a pronounced primrose or creamy yellow throughout both standards and wings. It is equal in richness of color to The Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon, which it outranks both in form and size. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 20c; oz., 30c.**

RED SHADES.

Fiery Cross.—The most sensational and remarkable introduction of recent years. The color is a fire-red or orange-scarlet. Flowers beautifully waved and fluted, and usually three or four to stem. **Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 85c.**

King Edward Spencer.—The enormous flowers are uniformly waved and crinkled to a pronounced degree. The unusually large drooping wings—one and three-eighths inches wide—make the flower appear truly gigantic. The color is dark red and is the nearest approach in color to the popular King Edward VII. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 25c.**

A rich flaming orange-scarlet, beautifully waved. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 50c.**



Geo. Herbert.—A large Spencer, rose-crimson suffused with magenta. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 25c.**

John Ingman.—Frilled rich rose-red. **Pkt., $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 25c.**

E. J. Castle.—Rich carmine rose with salmon shading in the standard. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 25c.**

MAROON

Black Knight Spencer.—The flowers are very dark color and beautifully waved and crinkled, both standard and wings. The stems are thick and long and carry well either three or four fine blossoms. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 20c; oz., 30c.**

Othello Spencer.—Flowers very deep maroon, very large and wavy with drooping wings. It is a strong growing and free blooming plant. **Pkt., $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 20c; oz., 30c.**

Nuhlan Spencer.—Fine chocolate-maroon. Largest and darkest of the maroon varieties. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 35c; oz., 60c.**

LAVENDER SHADES.

Princess Alice Spencer.—A lovely shade of lavender, strong, vigorous grower, three and four flowers on a stem. The least sportive and best one of this color yet produced. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 25c.**

Florence Nightingale.—Charming soft, rich lavender, enlivened by a faint sheen on pink. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 50c.**

Asta Ohn.—Soft pinkish lavender self. Very large and wavy. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 50c.**

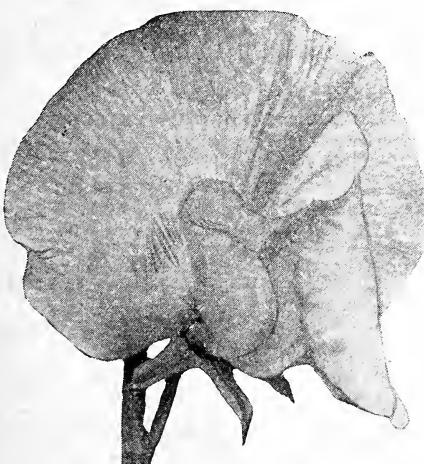
Flora Norton Spencer.—A splendid, large, waved clear lavender. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 50c.**

BLUE AND LAVENDER SHADES.

Afterglow.—A distinct and attractive coloring. Base of standard bright blue shading to rosy amethyst, with wings of electric blue. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 35c; oz., 60c.**

Wedgewood.—A unique shade of China blue. A splendid novelty. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 35c; oz., 60c.**

Captain of the Blues Spencer.—The flowers are of immense size and always well waved and crinkled. The standard is purplish-maroon, the wings bluish-purple, showing veins of rosy purple. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 50c.**



SPENCER SWEET PEAS— Continued

VARIEGATED AND STRIPED.

Senator Spencer.—Chocolate and seal brown striped, flaked and mottled on ivory white. **Pkt.**, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Gailey Spencer.—A fine flower striped with rosy magenta, usually three flowers on a stem. This is a decidedly bright and pleasing variety. **Pkt.**, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain.—A clear rose flaked on white. **Pkt.**, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

SPENCER VARIETIES MIXTURES.

Spencer Named Varieties, Mixed.—Consists of above distinct colors, including some of the higher priced varieties. This blend will satisfy the most critical planter. **Pkt.**, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 2 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.25.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Prices: 10c per packet; 6 packets for 50c. 15c per ounce; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.75. **Postpaid**, unless noted.

WHITE.

Emily Henderson.—A persistent bloomer.

***Blanche Burpee.**—A splended pure white variety.

Sadie Burpee.—Hooded form.

***Dorothy Eckford.**—The largest and best flower.

SCARLET.

***King Edward VII.**—The best of all red shades; large, bright scarlet.

***Queen Alexandra.**—Bright scarlet, medium large flowers, holding its color well. Semi-hooded form.

Salopian.—Brilliant cardinal.

PINK.

***Janet Scott.**—Soft pink, large hooded flowers.

***Miss Wilmott.**—Large orange pink flowers, strong and vigorous.

Katherine Tracy.—A soft but brilliant pink.

Lovely.—A delicate shell tinged with yellow, often 4 flowers on a stem.

Prima Donna.—A lovely shade of soft pink, very vigorous, usually 4 blossoms to a stem.



MAROON.

***Othello.**—Deep maroon and of a rich velvety effect.

Black Knight.—Very deep maroon, an improvement on Boreatton.

Midnight.—Deep violet maroon, almost black.

YELLOW.

***Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.**—A fine, large, clear primrose.

Mrs. Eckford.—Beautiful shade of light primrose. Very vigorous grower.

PINK AND WHITE.

Early Blanche Ferry.—A good bloomer.

ROSE.

***Prince of Wales.**—Deep rose, beautifully hooded; an improved Her Majesty.

Queen Victoria.—Delicate rose-pink.

VARIEGATED AND STRIPED.

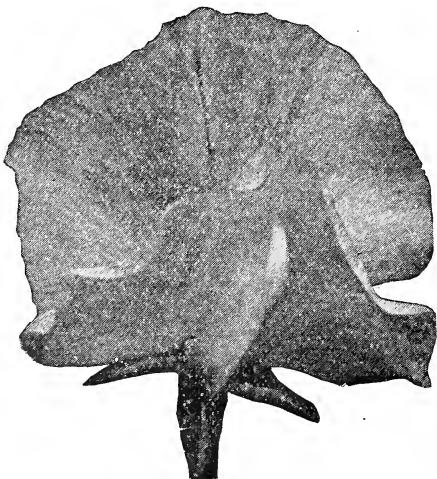
American.—Scarlet, striped on white. Large open flowers.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE.

New Countess.—Delicate lavender.

***Lady Grisel Hamilton.**—Very large flower with long stems, standard lavender, wings azure blue

Simpsons' Superior Mixture.—Includes the above varieties. **Pkt.**, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.25.



SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Amaryllis.—Beautiful flowering bulbs of easy culture and very ornamental. Good for indoor or outdoor culture. Bulbs should be taken up in the fall if planted outdoors.

Johnsonii.—An old favorite, producing immense trumpet-shaped flowers, each petal of which bears a broad white stripe. Extra large bulbs, 50c each; three for \$1.25.

Formosissima.—Jacobean Lily. Crimson blooming early in summer. **Each, 20c; three for 50c.**

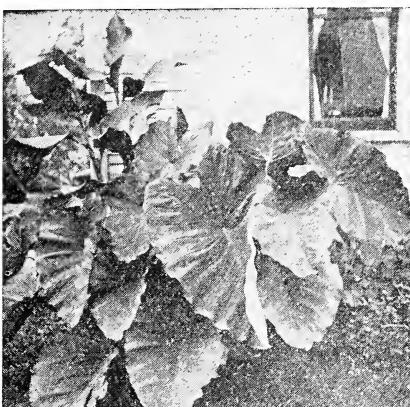
Belladonna Major.—Mixed. The best for forcing. Large bulbs, **25c each.**

Caladiums.—Perhaps better known as Elephant's Ear. A very effective plant for outdoor planting, where a tropical appearance is desired. The leaves often attain a length of 3 feet and 1½ feet wide. With a little care they grow to enormous proportions. Good bulbs. **20c each; 3 for 50c.**

Cannas.—A round bed 7 feet in diameter, requires 19 plants and one of 10 feet requires 36 plants.

The Cannas are among the most beautiful bedding plants. They have long been great favorites. No plant is better adapted to our climate, and nothing costing so little excels them for masses of beautiful foliage, as well as the abundance of dazzling blooms in many shades. Plant outdoors about the middle of May if weather is warm and settled, setting the plants 18 inches apart each way, and the tallest varieties in center of bed. Do not water too freely until well started, then they should have an abundance. Prices, **20c each; 3 for 50c; the full collection \$2.50.** Height 3 to 6 ft.

Calla Lilies.—This old favorite is always "in style" and a flower that should be in every plant collection. Our bulbs are the true California grown, extra large and vigorous. Order early. We cannot promise to have bulbs in good condition after April 1. **Each, 20c; four for 60c.**



CALADIUMS

Spotted Callas.—Similar in growth to the well known White Calla, except that the foliage is dotted with white spots and the flower is smaller, with a dark throat. **Each, 15c; four for 50c.**

BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS ROOTED.

Are easily grown and are almost sure to bloom. Their showy flowers have become very popular, especially for window or conservatory, thriving in positions where partly protected from direct rays of the sun. Bulbs can be kept dormant from year to year. Our stock of bulbs selected from free bloomers. For seed of Tuberous Begonias see page 52.

Double.—White, scarlet, pink or yellow, **20c each; per dozen, \$1.00.**

Single.—White, scarlet, pink or yellow, **15c each; per dozen, 80c.**

CYCLAMEN.

A well-known and universally admired plant, producing exceedingly handsome flowers. It grows readily, blossoms freely and remains a long time in flower. The soil should be equal parts of turf, loam, leaf mould and sand. Plant in a 5-inch pot well drained. Keep in a cool, light place, watering lightly till growth begins, then water freely and give plenty of light and air.

Cyclamen persicum Giganteum.—Separate colors, white, red and purple. **Each, 20c.**

CHOICE HARDY LILIES (All prepaid)

Auratum.—The true golden-banded Lily of Japan—see cut. This Lily is perfectly hardy, increases from year to year. Should be in every garden. **Each, 25c; dozen for \$2.00.**

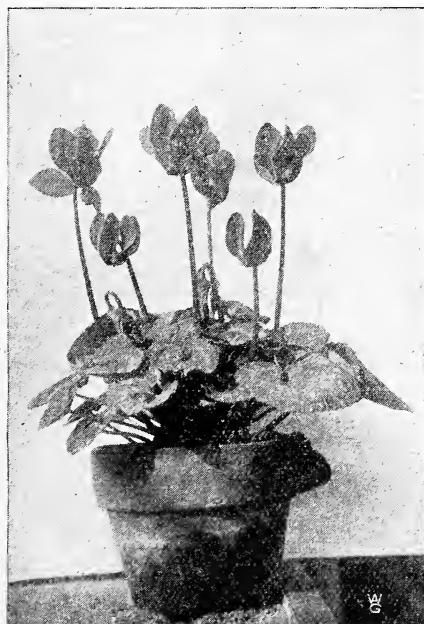
Speciosum Rubrum.—A beautiful Japan variety, with six broad white petals, with rich crimson spots. **Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.**

Speciosum Album.—The white petals have green bands through the center. **Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.00.**

Speciosum Melpomene.—Flowers pinkish crimson, frosted with petals curved and widely bordered. **Each, 25c; dozen, \$2.00.**

Tigrinum Flore Pleno.—The old-fashioned Double Tiger Lily. Much admired for its stately habit, bearing immense clusters of blossoms of orange red, spotted with black. **Each, 20c; 3 for 50c; dozen for \$1.50.**

Lily of the Valley.—A bed or clump of these in a shady corner will thrive and bring you a wealth of fragrant blooms. **6 pips for 25c; 12 for 40c; 100 for \$3.00.**



CYCLAMEN

TUBEROSES.

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs. By skillful management a succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hotbed, and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as August. For open ground culture plant in May and June in warm location.

The Pearl—Double Dwarf.—First size bulbs, each 5c; 12 for 50c; **postpaid. Not prepaid, 12 for 40c.** Second size bulbs, **30c per dozen, postpaid; not prepaid, 25c.**

THE MEXICAN EVER-BLOOMING SINGLE TUBEROSE.

They have tall, stiff stems, with single pure white flowers, delightfully fragrant. They should not be planted before danger of frost is passed. They never blight and the smallest bulb blooms the first season, generally sending up from 5 to 15 flower stalks. If the stalk is cut when the first flower opens and put in water the flowers increase in size and whiteness and keep for a week or ten days. Planted in May will bloom in August. **Each 10c; 2 for 15c; dozen, 65c.**

Dahlias

PAEONY FLOWERED DAHLIAS
25c each; \$2.50 doz.

Coconina.—Intense, vivid red produced on good stems. An early free bloomer.

Dr. Rusby.—Very large, often 6 to 8 inches in diameter, an early and constant bloomer, producing its immense bright lemon flowers.

Freida Newman.—Bright orange bronze, margined with old gold. Long stem, excellent for cutting. An extra fine novelty.

Kia Ora.—A fine peony form with long graceful stems, flowers large and good form. Color rosy pink, shading to white.

Phenomine.—Rich cream pink. Fine form, stems long, excellent cutting variety.



Show Type Dahlia

Queen Emma.—A magnificent sort that appears almost artificial. It is of a charming shade of Mallow or Hollyhock pink.

Queen Wilhelmina.—Immense, fluffy flower of pure white, with yellow center.

Souvenir Franz Liszt.—Dark purple, maroon. Veined and shaded with white. Flowers very large and stems long. Very good.

Village Bell.—Very large. Color rich amber, heavily shaded with cherry. Long, erect stems. A fine variety.

Van Dyck.—A fine large flower with good stem. Salmon rose tinted heliotrope.

CACTUS DAHLIAS
15c each; \$1.50 doz.

Amos Petty.—Large flower, petals long and curved. Intense scarlet; good.

Alabaster.—Pure white. A small, fine formed flower. Fine for cutting.

Cockatoo.—Color varies from pure white to yellow, often combining the two.

Dainty.—Rosy pink, shaded to pale lemon. Very good.

Earl of Pembroke.—Deep purple maroon, fine form.

Floradora.—A marvel of productiveness and exquisite form. Deep blood red; very early.

Gen. Buller.—Cardinal with crimson shading. Each petal tipped with pinkish white. Stems long. An extra fine Dahlia.

Mrs. Chas. Turner.—Extra large, with long, pointed petals and perfect in form. Bright lemon yellow.

Mrs. W. K. Jewett.—A large, finely formed flower. Petals long and narrow, curving forward and giving a claw-like effect to the flower. Color, a pleasing orange scarlet.

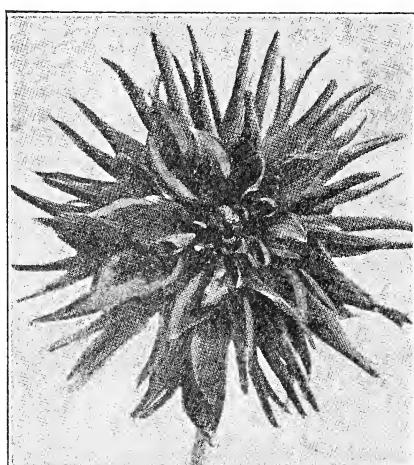
Standard Bearer.—Rich fiery scarlet, one of the very best.

SHOW DAHLIAS
15c each; \$1.50 doz.

A. L. Chase.—Creamy white, streaked with purple; sometimes solid purple.

A. D. Livoni.—Rich pink, finely formed. A very handsome flower.

Bon Ton.—A fine ball-shaped flower of deep garnet red. An extra fine Dahlia.



Cactus Type Dahlia

(DAHLIAS—Continued on next page)

SHOW TYPE DAHLIAS— Continued

Eugene Teele.—A very fine deep scarlet product on long stems; valuable for cutting.

Golden Treasure.—A beautiful burnt orange color. Flower large, well formed and full to the center.

Maid of Kent.—Intense scarlet, variegated with pure white; frequently a solid scarlet.

Morocco.—Large, well-formed blooms. Dark maroon, often tipped with white. Fine.

Purple Gem.—Rich royal purple, clear and constant. This variety is a decided improvement over the old varieties. A first-class flower.

Queen of Yellows.—Fine clear yellow. An early and very prolific bloomer.

Robt. Bloomfield.—Pure white, of excellent form. Highly recommended.

Gladiolus

Among the summer flowering bulbs the Gladiolus has few if any equals. They are easily satisfied, both as to soil and location, doing equally well in beds, rows or interpersered among small shrubbery. Good cultivation is desired, but heavy fertilizing should be avoided.

The following groups represent the best of both new and old varieties. These are so arranged as to give a good range of color in each group. May be ordered in sets by group number:

GROUP NO. 1.

America.—Soft flesh pink. Extra fine.

Augusta.—White lavender anthus, long spikes.

Brenchleyensis.—Bright vermilion scarlet.

Halley.—Salmon pink (early).

Klondyke.—Sulphur yellow, dark throat.

Independence.—Bright pink, shaded throat.

Mrs. Frances King.—Vivid scarlet, long spikes.

Price, 6c each; 60c per doz.; set of 7 for 35c;

\$2.50 per 100.

GROUP NO. 2.

Baron Hulot.—Deep rich purple.

Glory of Holland.—Pure white, strong.

Princeps.—Dazzling scarlet, white throat.

Twentieth Century.—Blood red, long spike.

Price, 10c each; 75c per doz.



Gladiolus Admired by Everyone

GROUP NO. 3.

Golden King.—Tall sulphur yellow.

Lilly Lehman.—Pure white tinged blush.

Mrs. F. Pendleton.—Light pink with dark throat.

Panama.—Pale pink, extra large and fine.

Peace.—Pure white, pale lilac marking.

Price, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

GLADIOLUS IN MIXTURE.

A choice collection of many colors in mixture, suitable for massing. 40c per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

HARDY PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS AND ROOTS

The prices named include postage, except where noted. If we are privileged to ship by express at your expense we can usually supply much larger and stronger roots for the same price.

AQUILEGIA COERULEA—The True Rocky Mountain Columbine.

The true beauty of this flower is appreciated when seen wild in the mountains of Colorado. We furnish none but the true stock. Large roots, 25c; medium sized roots, 20c.

BLEEDING HEART OR DIELYTRA.

The old favorite, heart-shaped flowers. Each, 30c; 3 for 80c.

Campanula.—The Canterbury Bell. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c.

Dianthus Barbatus.—Continues in bloom most all summer. Large, double flowers. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c.

Delphinium Formosum.—A very ornamental plant, growing to about 3 feet high. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c.

Digitalis.—A very ornamental plant, growing to about 3 feet high. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c.

Gypsophila Paniculata.—Small white flowers, very useful for bouquets. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c.

Shasta Daisies.—The best that produce flowers, twice the size of the old form, with extra long stems. Each, 30c; 6 for \$1.50.

Gaillardia Grandiflora.—Has a mass of blooms the entire season. Flowers are dark red-brown, with petals of orange or crimson. Price, 25c; 3 for 65c.

Hollyhocks.—The handsome double flower of the improved varieties of this flower makes it a great favorite. One-year old roots. Each, 20c; dozen, \$1.80.

Iris.—This is one of the most desirable summer flowering plants. They bloom in June and July and because of the great range of color are also known as "Rainbow Flowers." Each, 25c; 3 for 60c; 12 for \$1.80.

A small investment in beautiful flowers is one of the best investments you can make.



Festiva Maxima Paeonies

PAEONIES.

Golden Center.—Pure white with pale yellow center. A very attractive flower. **Each, 35c; by mail, 40c.**

Early Rose.—An early pink, blooms in clusters; very fragrant. **Each, 35c; by mail, 40c.**

Rosea Superba.—Fine, full rosy pink; extra choice flower; very free bloomer. **Each, 35c; by mail, 40c.**

Victoria Tri color.—Outer petals pale rose; mottled with pink; center ones yellowish white, with a few red marks very large, full and sweet. **Each, 35c; by mail, 40c.**

Festiva Maxima.—The grandest of all Paeonies. White with carmine-flaked center and very double. **45c each; by mail, 50c.**

EARLY FLOWERING HARDY PHLOX.

These we consider the most desirable of all hardy perennials.

Flowering abundantly from July until late in the autumn. Varieties are of a dwarf growth, seldom attaining a height of over 12 to 18 inches. The immense flower heads often measure from 7 to 9 inches across, with flowers as large as a silver dollar, and comprise all shades of color, vermillion to white. They delight in sunny location and rich soil, but are by no means particular. We can supply these in ten different colors—white, pink, red, purple, lavender, deep lilac, pale pink with red eye, white with pink eye, salmon-scarlet, salmon-pink. **25c each; 3 for 60c; set of ten different colors, \$1.50 postpaid.**

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS

Clematis.—It is a rapid grower, and delights in a heavy, rich soil and a sunny position. Dig the soil deep and plant so that the crown of the roots will be 3 inches below the surface of the soil, water freely, especially in dry times; give plants a good top dressing of well-rotted manure late in the fall, and in the spring spade well and carefully into the soil and you will be well repaid. It varieties we have are those best adapted to our climate.

Henryi.—Strong grower, flowers always eight-petaled, 4 to 6 inches in diameter and pure white. Very hardy. **Postpaid, each, 60c.**

Paniculata.—The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets. Very fragrant. Hardy and of quick growth. The

has different style blossoms from the above kinds. The small white flowers are very attractive. In bloom latter part of August and through September. **Postpaid, each, 60c.**

Jackmanii.—Has rich, large deep purple flowers, so much admired by all. Healthy 2-year old roots. **Each, 60c, postpaid.**

Cinnamon Vine.—This beautiful climber possesses the rare quality of emitting from its flowers the delightful odor of cinnamon and is appropriately called the Cinnamon Vine. Perfectly hardy, the stem dying down every autumn, but growing again so rapidly as to completely cover any trellis

(Continued on next page)

Clematis Paniculata

CLIMBING VINES-Continued

or arbor early in the season. With its beautiful heart-shaped leaves and clusters of delicate white flowers, and delicious cinnamon odor, is a most desirable climber. We furnish the tubers, postpaid, **for 15c; 3 for 40c. Second size, 10c; 3 for 25c.**

Honeysuckle.—Scarlet trumpet or coral; very strong, rapid grower with red flowers. Large two-year-old roots, **45c by express, not prepaid.**

Wistaria.—A great climber, with dense clusters of beautiful flowers. Purple, large roots. **45c, by express, not prepaid.**

Honeysuckle Halleana.—Grows vigorously, with yellowish-white fragrant flowers. Large two-year old roots. **45c, by express, not prepaid.**

HARDY SHRUBS



Snowball

HARDY SHRUBS SHOULD BE SENT BY EXPRESS.

If they must be shipped by mail, add 25c each for packaging and postage.

ALMOND, DOUBLE FLOWERING.

The first shrub in the spring to bloom, even young plants being entirely covered with little pink rosettes, before any foliage is seen anywhere. Order these in March if you want them to bloom the first year. Blossoms in May. Price for strong plants, either pink or white, **50c. each.**

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

A most beautiful shrub with immense panicles of blooms, white fading to a light pink. The most

popular shrub we have. Blooms in August. Strong root, **45c. each. Extra large, 55c each.**

LILAC.

Grows freely in any soil. We have the pure white and purple colored. Blooms in May. **Each, 45c; 2 for 80c.**

LILAC PERSIAN.

This splendid variety has smaller foliage and brighter colored flowers than the common variety. It does not grow so tall and blooms three or four weeks later. We have both purple and white. **Each, 65c.**

JAPAN SNOWBALL—VIBURNUM Plicatum.

This Japanese variety is a close relation to our own Snowball; it is perfectly hardy and forms a nice-shaped shrub from 6 to 8 feet high. It is covered with white flowers during the month of June; flowers resemble our old Snowball, but are rather flat than round. Strong plants, **65c each.**

BRIDAL WREATH—Spirea Van Houttei.

The most beautiful of all Spireas. In the spring it is a perfect fountain of white flowers; it is admired by all who see it. Strong two-year-old plants. Blooms in May and June. **50c each.**



Bridal Wreath

HARDY ROSES FOR OUTDOOR PLANTING

Price for all the two-year-old stock, 45c each; dozen, \$4.00; purchaser paying express-
age. If they must be sent by mail, add 15c each for extra packing and postage.

PINK.

Cho.—Flowers are perfect in form; color, delicate satin blush, free blooming and strong, healthy grower.

La France.—The delightful fragrance of this Rose is appreciated by all lovers of Roses. This is the most perfect of Roses. A delicate pink. Half hardy, needs a little covering through the winter.

Magna Charta.—Beautiful bright pink. A very strong grower and a free bloomer.

English Sweet Briar.—The well-known English sweet-scented Rose suitable for fancy hedges.

Paul Neyron.—Flowers deep pink. A very strong grower and a free bloomer.

LIGHT RED.

American Beauty.—The largest and sweetest of all hardy Roses. Immense in size, rich in color and fragrance; rosy carmine.

Ann De Diebach.—Clear, bright carmine; very large and finely shaped; full and fragrant.

YELLOW.

Glorie Lyonnaise.—White, tinted with yellow. The nearest approach of a yellow rose among Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Yellow Persian.—Hardy semi-double yellow flowers. Strong grower.

RED.

General Jacqueminot.—Brilliant scarlet crimson; too well known to need description; no garden complete without it.

WHITE.

Frau Kari Druschki.—A pure paper white, large-sized and free flowering. The bloom is perfect in form and borne on a long stem.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Desirable for covering trellises, walls or porches, as they succeed under all circumstances. Perfectly hardy, blooming in clusters of medium-sized double and semi-double flowers profusely throughout the season. Price for two-year-old field-grown plants by express, 45c each; \$4.00 per dozen. If they must be sent by mail, add 15c each for extra packing and postage.



American Beauty

New Climbing American Beauty.—This new climber is a wonderful addition to the list of climbing Roses. The flower is the same shape and size as the grand old American Beauty, but will produce twenty times as many blooms. Stands outdoor planting perfectly well and will not disappoint you.

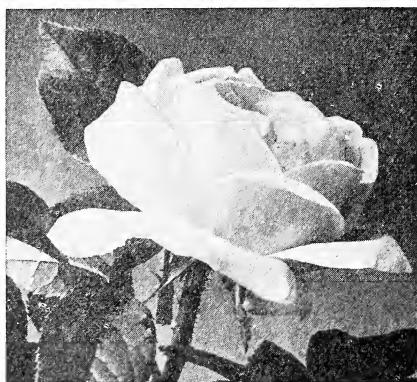
Price each, 60c, postpaid.

The Crimson Rambler remains at the head of the climbing Roses. It is a vigorous grower, making shoots 10 to 15 feet in a single season, and when in bloom commands admiration by the gorgeous display of its brilliant crimson clusters of blossoms, each cluster a bouquet in itself. The blooms remain on the plant for a great length of time without losing their brightness. It is perfectly hardy in all parts of the West.

Lady Gay.—A desirable new variety of vigorous growth. The flowers are of a delicate cerise pink passing to soft-tinted white. The effect of a plant in full bloom with the combination of the soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds and the deep-green foliage is charming.

Dorothy Perkins.—This grand climbing Rose resembles very much the Crimson Rambler, but flowers are more double, of a beautiful shell-pink color and sweet scented.

Baltimore Belle.—Produces large, double pale blush flowers.



Frankarl Druschki

“EGGS”

ATTENTION!

Farmers, Poultrymen, Egg Producers and Consumers
A Great Discovery, Momentous in Economic Possibilities

THE FLEMING EGG PRESERVER

Patented in United States and Canada

Makes 20 cent Eggs worth 60 Cents—Costs 2 cents dozen.
Preserves Spring Eggs for Winter Use Fresh and Sweet as
day they were laid, Without Cold Storage or Refrigeration.

**Discounts all other processes ten to one. An absolutely reliable and
unqualified success**

The Fleming Egg Preserver is marketed in 1 oz, 2 oz., and 4 oz. containers, similar form to chemical pastes or cold creams. One package will preserve 100 dozen eggs nine to twelve months, independently of cold storage of every nature whatsoever, in precisely the same condition as at the hour of application. Its specific mission, therefore, is to carry low-priced springtime eggs over the long period of cheap prices, either for home consumption or winter markets when stocks are scarce and prices high.

The process of applying Fleming Egg Preserver is simple and conveniently accomplished. Children could do the work. Women operators, not specially experienced, handle 400 to 500 dozen daily. Ordinary egg cases or common boxes are utilized for packing purposes which, with contents properly treated with Fleming Egg Preserver, are stored in pantry, cellar or outbuildings, where protected from moisture and freezing.

Eggs thus treated will, any time within twelve months, serve with equal satisfaction the purpose of strictly fresh yard eggs, such as bring 40 cents to 60 cents per dozen in winter months. If kept where the egg cases are exposed to free circulation of pure air they cannot be distinguished from freshly-laid eggs, no matter how careful the tests.

Eggs treated with Fleming Egg Preserver will poach, boil, fry or beat up for icings, in every respect as the hour they were laid. Experts confess inability to distinguish between eggs six to nine months in storage under the Fleming process and eggs known to have been laid on day of test. Fleming Egg Preserver stocks are invariably found fresh and sweet as upon the day treated—free of objectionable odors, strong or musty flavors as in case of cold storage eggs.

The following testimonials tell the story more eloquently and with more of specific detail than we could otherwise attempt. When you have personally read them your enthusiasm will compel an immediate trial and its recommendation to your neighbors and friends. We will pay you \$100.00 should you ascertain either of them to be spurious. We will issue still other testimonials circulars from time to time with which we will be glad to supply you upon request.

Read the many testimonials from various state, commercial and other institutions and individuals.

(Over)

Testimonials

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station.

Moscow, Idaho, Feb. 18, 1916.

Mr. R. G. Fleming, Blackfoot, Idaho:

Dear Sir: We placed in storage 37 dozen of eggs during the month of August, 1915, with the Fleming Egg Preserver, and in February, 1916, we find these eggs to be in as good condition as the day they were stored. I believe that you have a wonderful product and I sincerely hope that you will be successful in placing it before the people in a manner that will be satisfactory to yourself, and I hope that you will be successful this year in placing a great quantity of your goods and that you will be able to push it vigorously from now on because I am certain that there is no doubt of the quality and merits of the article you are selling. I am,

Very truly yours,
PREN MOORE,
Department of Poultry Husbandry.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ARTS

Agricultural Extension Department.

Ames, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1916.

Mr. R. G. Fleming, P. O. Box 455, Blackfoot, Idaho:

Dear Sir: Your letter of January with enclosures received.

All of the eggs that we have opened have been very satisfactory and I am surprised with the efficiency of your egg preserver. I am glad to know that sooner or later you expect to put the product into Iowa. I will be glad, if you so desire, to recommend a man to you who will handle this product satisfactorily for the state.

Thanking you very much for a copy of the letters and hoping to hear more from you, I am,

Very truly yours,
H. A. BITTENBENDER,
Extension Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry.

Note— Been testing this since April, 1915.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Department of Animal Husbandry
Fort Collins, Colorado.

May 17, 1916.

Mr. R. G. Fleming, Blackfoot, Idaho:

Dear Sir: I have made a final examination of the eggs put down in your preparation, and find them apparently in as good condition as they were

nine months ago. There seems to be no appreciable difference in their appearance, and their eating qualities, from a newly laid egg. There is no reason why anyone should want to keep eggs longer than a period of nine months.

I would like to try your preservative with a larger number of eggs next year, and will appreciate receiving another jar of the preservative.

Yours truly,
C. S. ANDERSON,
Instructor of Animal Husbandry.

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Dec. 1, 1915.

Mr. R. G. Fleming, Blackfoot, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Fleming: In regard to the use of Fleming Egg Preserver, a sample of which you sent us some time ago, I am pleased to state that we have used the preserver on a few eggs which have been laid away for a period of three months. Upon opening up the eggs that had been preserved with Fleming Egg Preserver, I find that it is practically impossible to detect any difference between the odor or flavor of these eggs as compared with new laid eggs.

Yours truly,
W. H. PETERS,
Animal Husbandman.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station.

May 2, 1916.

Mr. R. G. Fleming, Blackfoot, Idaho:

Dear Mr. Fleming: I am very glad to get your letter of April 28th, and supposed I had written you a long time ago in regard to your egg preserver. One of the young ladies in our Home Economics Department did some work with some of the eggs that we preserved last year and she was very much pleased with them. She said that they would beat up better than any of the other eggs that I gave her—that is, that they were nearest like fresh eggs of any of our different preserved eggs. We had eggs preserved in several other ways, waterglass, different strengths of lime solutions, salt, etc.

I have advised several of my friends here in Wisconsin to try your preserver for the coming year, and I think you have undoubtedly received orders from them.

Very truly yours,
J. G. HALPIN.

Hundreds of other testimonials on file in our office.

Following prices are postpaid:

1 oz., enough for 30 doz. eggs, 60c.

2 oz., enough for 60 doz. eggs, 90c.

4 oz., enough for 120 doz. eggs, \$1.75.

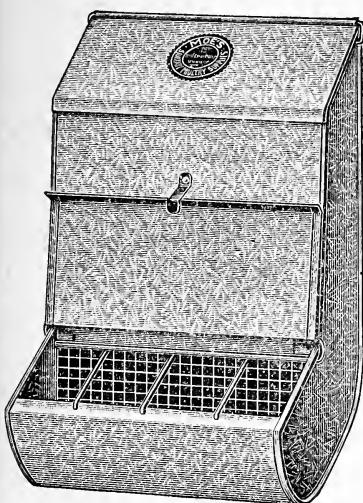
We are sole distributors for Colorado, Wyoming and Nevada.

Agents wanted everywhere.

You can make good wages selling Fleming's Egg Preserver in your locality.

Write for dealer's prices.

HOPPERS, GRIT AND SHELL BOXES AND FEEDING TROUGHES



No. 36 Hopper
Patented April 3, 1917

MOE'S DRY MASH HOPPER

Postage or express extra.

The curved bottom of the hopper keeps the feed within easy reach of the birds. The gradual enlargement from the top to base prevents clogging. The wire grid and the wires running from the flange through the wire grid prevents any chance of the fowls throwing out or wasting the feed. The sloping cover prevents the birds from roosting on the hopper, and when both covers are closed, it is rat and mouse proof. A trial will convince you that it is a Hopper of the greatest merit. Manufactured of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes.

No. 35—8 1/2 in. wide, packed 6 in, weight 24 lbs.	
Each.....	\$1.50
No. 36—12 in. wide, packed 4 in, weight 19 lbs.	
Each.....	2.00
No. 37—24 in. wide, packed 2 in, weight 22 1/4 lbs.	
Each.....	2.50

GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

Postage or express extra.

Grit, shell and charcoal have now become a recognized essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls. They cannot be more economically supplied than in one of our inexpensive compartment boxes. Can also be used as a feed hopper for little chicks. Made of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes.

No. 45—For baby chicks, each.....
No. 9—For grown chicks, each.....
No. 90—For grown birds, each.....



No. 90.—Four com-
partment round
bottom

No. 9.—Three com-
partment round
bottom

No. 45.—Two
compartment
square bottom

\$0.45
1.10
1.40

SANITARY FEEDING TROUGHES

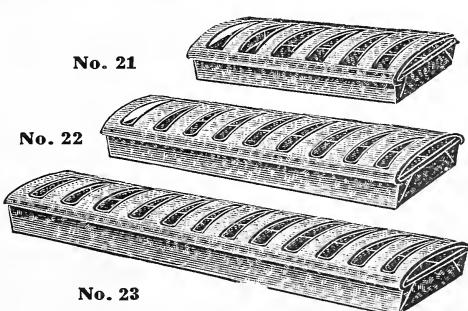
Can be used for feed, wet mash or water. Barrel top prevents wasting of feed and is used for water; does away with the little chicks drowning. The feed saved by using this trough will more than pay for itself in a few weeks. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in three sizes, namely:

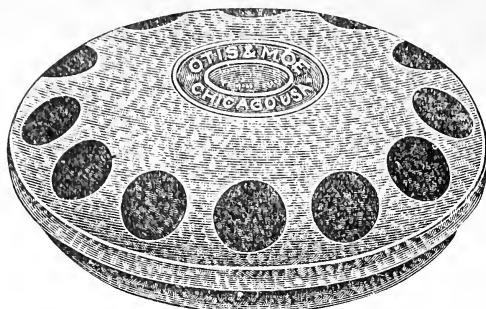
No. 21—Each.....	\$0.60
12 inches long, packed 12 in, shipping weight, 12 pounds.	
No. 22—Each.....	\$0.85
18 inches long, packed 6 in, shipping weight, 10 pounds.	
No. 23—Each.....	\$1.10

No. 21

No. 22

No. 23





Patented No. 12 Feeder.

MOE'S ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDERS

Postage or Express Extra.

Pure food for the baby chicks. A great feed saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed. Cannot be upset. Can also be used for water or milk. This is a practical, well-made feeding device that will last for years. Manufactured in two sizes.

No. 11—6 inches in diameter, 8 feeding holes, each.....	\$0.20
No. 12—8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, 12 feeding holes, each.....	.35

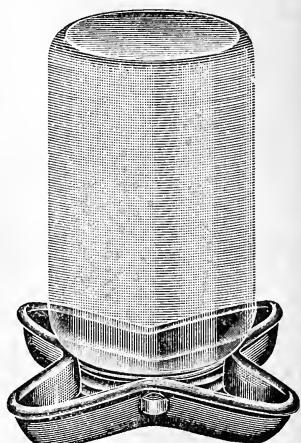
MOE'S STAR JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

The most simple, practical patented and durable Mason Jar Fount on the market.

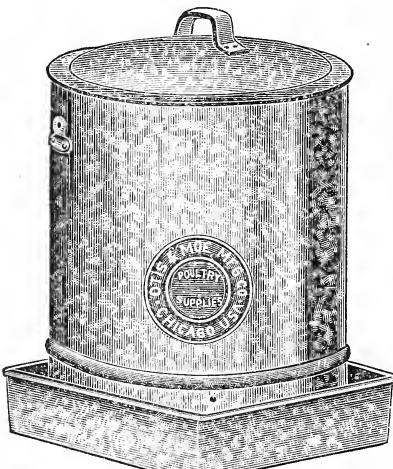
Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only.

No. 32, without the jar, prepaid..... \$0.25

Packed in containers of one gross; shipping weight, 35 pounds
Lesser quantities, shipping weight per dozen, 4 pounds.



Star Jar Fountain



(Patented July 11, 1911)

MOE'S TOP FILL FOUNTAINS

Postage or express extra.

Fill in the morning and your chickens have an all day's supply of pure water at just the right temperature.

The double wall keeps water cool in summer and retards freezing in winter. No valves to get out of order. Thoroughly sanitary and as easily cleaned as an ordinary pail. Does away with slopping over when being filled. Can be hung up out of the litter and the square pan prevents spilling at that time. The square pan also affords drinking facilities for two pens at the same time.

Fills from the top. Prevents all spilling and slopping over when being filled. The most popular fountain on the market.

Manufactured of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes and packed in individual containers.

No. 1—1-gallon capacity, shipping weight, 4 lbs. each.....	\$1.90
No. 2—2-gallon capacity, shipping weight, 5 lbs. each.....	2.75
No. 4—4-gallon capacity, shipping weight, 8 lbs., each.....	3.50

Moe's Cold Climate Heater

Postage or express extra.

This heater with one of our Top-Fill Fountains or our No. 74 5-gallon Wall Fount solves the problem of supplying your poultry with strictly fresh, clear water at all times, no matter how cold. The lamp bowl holds sufficient kerosene to run seven days. Keeps water from freezing in any climate. Can be used with all fountains. Nothing to get out of order.

No. 10—Packed 3 in, weight, 12 pounds. Each..... \$2.00



BOTTOM FILL FOUNTAINS

Postage or express extra.

Made in two pieces. Easily cleaned and owing to its shape it will not burst from freezing. This fountain fills the breeder's needs for an inexpensive fountain. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in three sizes.

A General Utility Fountain at a Low Price.

Size.	Packed	Shipping	Weight.	Price.
No. 19—About 1-quart capacity	2 doz. in.....	18	pounds, each.....	\$0.35
No. 20—About $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon capacity	2 doz. in.....	25	pounds, each.....	.45
No. 24—About 1-gallon capacity	1 doz. in.....	16	pounds, each.....	.90

Moe's Water and Feed Cups for Exhibition Coops

Holds about one pint and hangs straight when applied to the coop. Can be attached to any exhibition coop. One size only.

No. 61—Packed one gross in; shipping weight, per gross, 70 pounds, each... \$0.18



WALKER'S EXCELSIOR PLANT FOOD

The Essence of Plant Life.

It is an odorless preparation, combining in a concentrated and soluble form every element required in plants and flowers to produce vigorous growth and a profusion of flowers and fruit. Wonderful results are obtained after one or two applications. It is immediately soluble in water, and available to plant life from the moment of application.

Walker's Excelsior Plant Food assists in retaining moisture. Will mature plants from two to three weeks earlier. Where the plant food has been used Boll Weevil, cut worms, wire worms cannot live. Sold in powdered form and is used by dissolving in water.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. size, making 3 gallons, 25c postpaid.
5-oz. size, making 6 gallons, 50c postpaid.

HIGH GRADE TESTED THERMOMETERS

INCUBATOR THERMOMETER NO. 5774

An extra good Incubator Thermometer, with round corners, tube set at an angle, \$1.00.

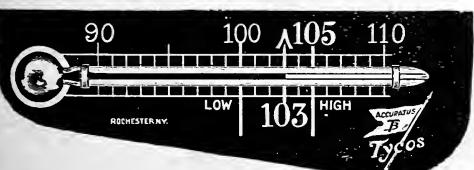
No. 5782. Certified Thermometer with scale also etched on the glass tube, with certificate, \$1.25.

No. 5790. Brooder Thermometer with magnifying lens front. 90c.

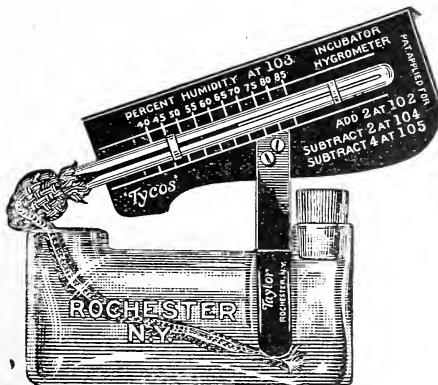
No. 5794. Brooder Thermometer, flat, 35c.

TYCOS HYGROMETER

The use of an incubator hygrometer effectively lessens the percentage of chicks dying in the shell, due very largely to improper moisture conditions. The illustration shows the correct position of the instrument in use, taking the place of one egg in the egg tray, thus showing the conditions actually surrounding the eggs. Price, \$1.75. Extra wicks for same, each, 10c; per doz., \$1.00, postpaid.

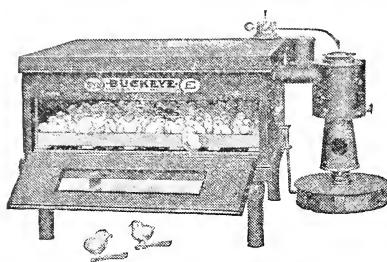


INCUBATOR THERMOMETER No. 5774

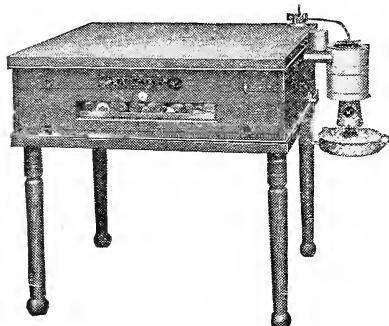


TYCOS HYGROMETER

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS



No. 14, Style E

No. 17, Style E. 200 Egg.
Price, \$30.00

BUCKEYE GUARANTEE.

This Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, and we further guarantee the perfect working of all its mechanical parts. Should the incubator fail to fulfill our guarantee in any particular, it may be returned to us at our expense (via freight) any time within 40 days after its receipt, and we will send the purchaser a new incubator in exchange.

HATCH MORE AND STRONGER CHICKS.

The Buckeye will hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other make of incubator. It requires no artificial moisture; will operate satisfactorily in any climate, and requires no attention to the regulator from the time a hatch is started until it is finished. Any Buckeye incubator, regardless of size or style, can be heated to 103 degrees inside of an hour. The average incubator requires from 12 to 24 hours to reach this degree of heat.

NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

It is not necessary to have any previous experience to operate a Buckeye. The entire Buckeye system is so simple that a boy or girl can operate it as satisfactorily as an experienced operator.

BUCKEYE STANDARD INCUBATORS.

The Buckeye Standard is an improved Buckeye. It is fire-proof and fool-proof. It is equipped with every desirable device that could possibly add to the efficiency of an incubator. Only the best of material is used throughout and a Standard should last a lifetime. In addition to being the most satisfactory hatcher on the market, the Standard Buckeye is fireproof, and therefore, insurable. Each machine is inspected by the National Board of Insurance Writers before it is put on the market.

Are Guaranteed to Hatch MORE Chicks and BETTER Chicks Than Any Other Incubator

We are exclusive agents in Denver for the famous Buckeye Incubators and Brooders. Years of experience in the poultry supply business has convinced us that these are the most efficient hatchers on the market. The Buckeye Incubators are sold under an iron-clad GUARANTEE to hatch a chick from every hatchable egg. This is the guarantee the makers give with every machine sold.

WHY THE BUCKEYE SUCCEEDS.

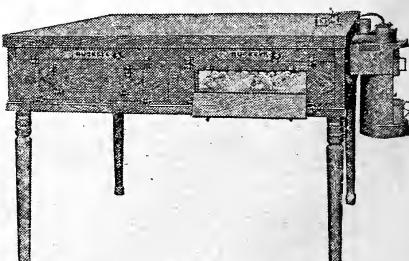
The unprecedented success which has followed the Buckeye for twenty-five years is primarily due to the invention of the Buckeye hot-water system. Without this wonderful system of hot-water heating, that perfect balance between the temperature, moisture and ventilation, which is so necessary to successful incubation, would be a physical impossibility. The ability to heat the egg chamber without cooking all the moisture out of the air is not only responsible for the abundant supply of natural moisture, but at the same time the soft radiated heat from the hot-water tank provides an absolutely uniform temperature, and permits the perfect ventilation of the egg chamber at the same time.

Without this system of hot-water heating, it would be necessary to heat the egg chamber with currents of hot air, and it is now an established fact that the temperature and ventilation of incubator cannot be successfully balanced where hot air currents are used.

Too much emphasis cannot be attached to the importance of keeping impure gases and fumes out of an incubator. Instead of passing the hot air fumes through the incubator, with a likelihood of leakage in the conductor at any time, we heat the hot water on the outside—send it circulating around the egg chamber—and keep all the fumes from the lamp on the outside. It takes but a very small portion of lamp fumes to kill the developing chicks, and by circulating hot water through the egg chamber instead of hot air, we entirely eliminate all possibility of damage to the eggs.

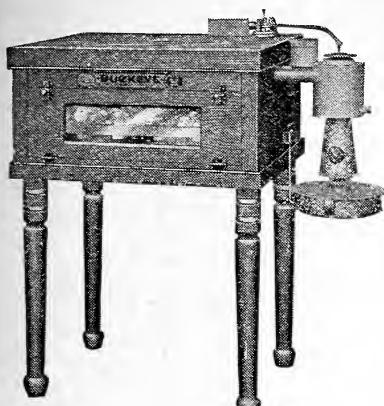


No. 1 Standard 110 Egg, Price. \$30.00



Standard No. 5 600 Egg, Price \$82.50

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS—Continued



No. 15, 60 Egg Weight crated, 75 pounds. Price \$17.50.

No. 17, Style E. Capacity, 200 eggs. Weight, crated for shipment, 125 pounds. Price, \$30.00. except that it has greater egg capacity.

All style E incubators have single walls and are equipped with galvanized armsco and rust-resisting heaters.

No. 15, Style H. Capacity, 60 eggs. Weight, crated for shipment, 75 pounds. This is a wonderful little hatcher and was designed for the raiser who wants the best, even in a small machine. The walls are all double and the equipment is the same as the larger machines. This incubator has long legs, which makes it more convenient to operate. It is self-regulating in every sense, never fails, and is efficient and economical.

No. 1 Standard has a capacity of 110 hen eggs, or 85 duck eggs. It is complete in every detail and is ready for immediate use. The weight, crated for shipment, is 100 pounds. This incubator is insurable and bears the Underwriters' label. An improved feature of all Standard incubators is the enclosed lamp. Equipped with oil or gas heater.

No. 2 Standard has a capacity of 175 hen eggs or 140 duck eggs, is equipped with oil or gas heater, and is complete and ready for use. Weight, crated for shipment, 135 pounds. This machine is insurable and bears the Underwriters' label. Price, \$36.00.

No. 3 Standard has a capacity of 250 hen eggs or 200 duck eggs, is equipped with oil or gas heater and is complete and ready for use. Weight, crated for shipment, 200 pounds. This machine is insurable and bears the Underwriters' label. Price, \$47.00.

No. 4 Standard has a capacity of 350 hen eggs or 280 duck eggs. Equipped with oil or gas heater and is ready for use. Weight, crated for shipment, 230 pounds. Insurable, and bears Underwriters' label. This machine is very convenient for the commercial raiser. Price, \$57.50.

No. 5 Standard (Mammoth Standard). Capacity 600 hen eggs or 480 duck eggs. Outside dimensions 54 inches square, 36 inches high. Equipped with four egg trays, holding 150 eggs each. Double doors on front and back; oil or gas heater. Complete and ready for use. Bears Underwriters' label. Weight, crated for shipment, 325 pounds. Price, \$82.50.

NEW MAMMOTH STANDARD

The New Mammoth Standard is a superior incubator in every sense of the word. It is guaranteed to be mechanically perfect in every part, carefully constructed of selected materials. It is further guaranteed to hatch more and better chicks than any other mammoth incubator of like capacity. The Mammoth Standard is equipped with an electric fan, is fire-proof, insurable, and has a gas heater. A special feature of this improved Mammoth is the fact that you can have a continuous hatch. As soon as one tray of eggs is hatched you can remove it and insert a new tray of eggs. This is due to the fact that each compartment is distinct and separate from the other compartments. The egg capacity is 2,440, and the price \$380.

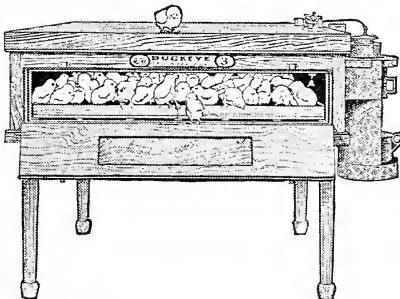
No. 14 STYLE E

Weight, crated for shipment, 55 lbs. Capacity, 60 eggs. Price, \$13.50.

No. 14 is especially adapted for use by the small raiser. It has all the important features of the larger machines such as visible thermometer, and the Buckeye heating and ventilating system. The temperature is easily regulated and the consumption of oil is low.

No. 16, Style E. Capacity, 110 eggs; weight, crated for shipment, 85 pounds. Price, \$22.50. This machine is the same as No. 14, except that it has a greater egg capacity and long legs instead of short ones.

Weight crated for Same as No. 16.

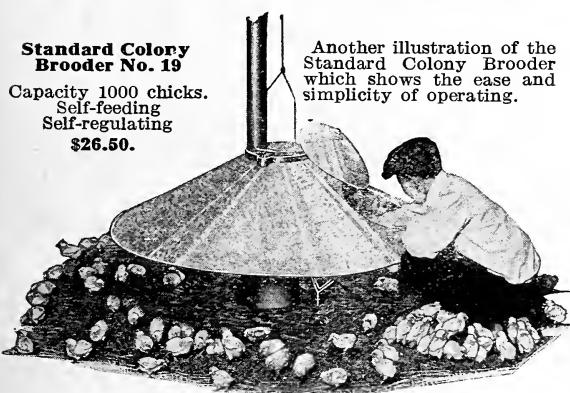


BUCKEYE BROODERS

Standard Colony Brooder No. 19

Capacity 1000 chicks.
Self-feeding
Self-regulating
\$26.50.

Another illustration of the Standard Colony Brooder which shows the ease and simplicity of operating.



THE STANDARD COLONY BROODER

The Standard Colony Brooder will successfully brood 100 chicks or 1,000. It is the simplest, safest and most economical brooder on the market. It cuts the cost of labor in half and reduces cost of operation. A poultryman can now handle 1,000 chicks with about the same amount of work that he formerly took to raise 100.

BURNS ANY KIND OF FUEL

The Standard Colony will burn any kind of fuel—hard or soft coal, coke, charcoal, briquettes or gas. It is self-regulating. You simply have to adjust the regulator at the beginning of the brooding season, and then forget about it. It is self-regulating. You fill the stove once a day and then no further attention is required, as the fuel automatically feeds the fire until it is entirely burned out. It is guaranteed to burn more than 24 hours in any kind of weather.

BUCKEYE BROODERS

SIMPLE TO OPERATE

No previous experience is necessary to operate a Standard Colony Brooder. The whole apparatus has but one adjusting nut, and it is only necessary to touch that once a season. Only attention required is to fill stove once a day.

CAN BE OPERATED ANYWHERE

No room is too large or too small for a Standard Colony Brooder. It can be operated in any room that is large enough to accommodate the heater and give room to move around. Can be handled with equal success in the largest barn or in the smallest colony house.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

It is guaranteed to be fireproof and will not increase the cost of insurance. It is just as safe as any stove that burns coal or gas and cannot by any possibility set anything on fire.

CAN BE USED ANYWHERE

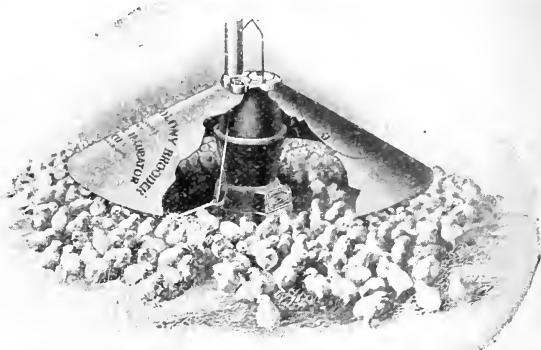
The Portable Brooder can be used anywhere—in the house, barn or out of doors. Easy to handle and easy to operate. No crowding of chicks, as there is always an abundance of heat no matter what the temperature outside may be. The Buckeye Portable Brooder is guaranteed to operate successfully in any temperature down to freezing.

GUARANTEE

The Standard Colony Brooder is guaranteed to do everything that any brooder on the market will do—and do it better—no matter what the other brooder costs.

THE SECURITY PORTABLE BROODER

This brooder is all that the name implies—and more. It is the only lamp-heated brooder ever invented that possesses every desirable qualification for the welfare of the little chicks. It is the only oil-burning brooder that provides every ideal condition which you know to be necessary to the health and growth of the chicks, and its construction is so simple that the operator cannot go wrong. There is nothing to adjust, nothing to get out of order, nothing to look after but the lamp—and that requires filling but once in 24 hours. Capacity 150 chicks, \$16.50.



Standard Colony Brooder No. 18. Capacity 5000. Self-feeding. Self-regulating. \$21.00

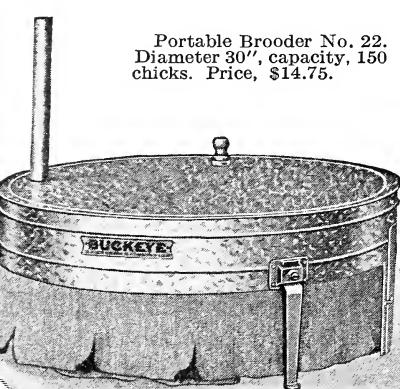
ABUNDANCE OF FRESH AIR AND HEAT.

The Security Brooder furnishes an abundance of fresh air and heat at all times. Every particle of heat coming from the high power lamp is utilized to heat the interior of the brooder. The Security construction insures the highest degree of efficiency and we guarantee the satisfactory operation of every brooder in any inside temperature down to freezing. The lamp is protected from the chicks by a galvanized wire guard extending from the floor to the overhead canopy. This keeps the lamp perfectly clean at all times and guards against interference from the chicks.

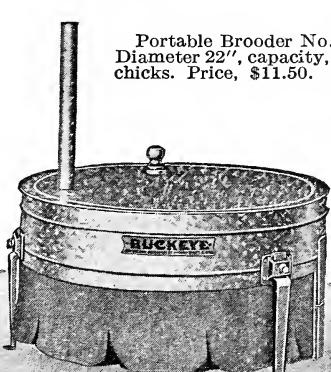
BUCKEYE PORTABLE BROODERS.

These portable brooders are illustrated below. They differ from the Security in that they have the lamp on the side instead of the center of the machine, which is considered by many to be more convenient. The Buckeye Portable has all the desirable features of the coal-burning brooder. It is guaranteed to raise more chicks and better chicks than any other oil-burner on the market, and is also guaranteed to furnish an abundance of heat in any temperature down to freezing. This brooder is absolutely free from all gases or odors, and there is always a good circulation of pure, fresh air. Under this system of brooding the chicks get a better and quicker start, and develop so rapidly that the customary "baby troubles" never have a chance.

Portable Brooder No. 22. Diameter 30", capacity, 150 chicks. Price, \$14.75.



Portable Brooder No. 21. Diameter 22", capacity, 100 chicks. Price, \$11.50.



Portable Brooder No. 20. Diameter 19", capacity, 60 chicks. Price, \$9.50.



Pratts, ANIMAL AND POULTRY REGULATORS AND REMEDIES BABY CHICK FOOD

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK

Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, are made certain by giving

PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR.

100-lb. bags, \$10.00; 25-lb. pail, \$2.75; 12-lb. pail, \$1.75; packages, 60c, 30c.

It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg-laying or winning blue ribbons.

Pratts is the original Poultry Regulator of America, and is in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.

When regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

It will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness and egg-eating. It will greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas—insuring quick growth, and keep them free from disease.

To protect your chicks from white diarrhoea, the most destructive of all chick diseases, it is only necessary to give

PRATTS WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

25c and 50c.

in the drinking water from the first drink. This remedy has saved many dollars' worth to chicks for poultry raisers. You can depend on it.

Gapes is so serious a poultry disease that the remedy used should act quickly and cause the worms to be expelled.

PRATTS GAPE REMEDY

will effect a positive cure in chicks already attacked by gapes. If used in the drinking water from the very first drink it will protect the birds. This remedy has our unqualified money-back guaranty. Prices 30c and 60c.

Roup is too dangerous, spreads too fast to take chances experimenting. Stop the disease and save your poultry by giving

PRATTS ROUP REMEDY

Tablets or Powder, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

Gives almost instant relief. Reduces fever, allays inflammation. Purifies the blood and rids the system of the germs of roup, colds, canker, diphtheria and similar diseases.

Pratts Roup Remedy is put up both in tablets and as a powder, but the great convenience of the tablets for individual treatment so often necessary in this class of cases, has made them generally preferred.

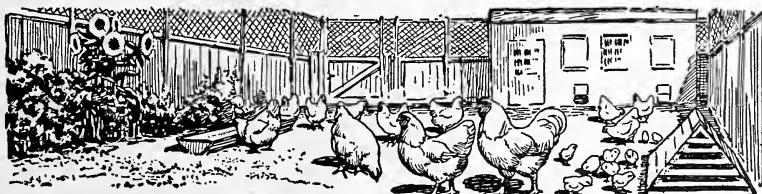
Get rid of lice on your poultry, in nests, dustbaths, incubators, and elsewhere in a day's time by using

PRATTS POWDERED LICE KILLER

30c and 60c.

Effective, non-poisonous, non-irritating. It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens, and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice, and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing.

THE LINES OF SUCCESS WITH POULTRY ALL LEAD DIRECT TO PRATTS



PRATTS REMEDIES

If poultry keepers would regularly spray the chicken houses, roosts, dropping boards and utensils with

PRATTS POULTRY DISINFECTANT

most all their troubles would vanish.

Three times as powerful as crude carbolic acid. A sure deodorizer, germicide and liquid lice killer. Use it for roup, colds and other contagious diseases. Quart, 50c; half-gallon, 90c; gallon, \$1.50.

When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing and bring even the weak ones along by feeding

PRATTS BABY CHICK FOOD

Packages, 35c and 65c; 14 lbs. for \$1.60; 100-lb. sacks, \$9.25.

A largely predigested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Prevents leg weakness, white diarrhoea, "pasting up" and other chick diseases.

Using Pratt's Baby Chick Food means life insurance for the baby chicks for the critical first three weeks period, at a very small outlay and guaranteed to give the little fellows a splendid start which will prove the foundation for a healthy career.

From gratifying experience poultrymen have learned that the disgusting disease known as Sore-Head or Chicken-Pox can be successfully treated with

PRATTS SORE-HEAD AND CHICKEN-POX REMEDY

25c and 50c.

It acts quickly, checking the spread of the contagion and curing the sores.

We guarantee a sure, rapid cure if Pratt's Sore-Head (Chicken-Pox) Remedy is used.

An unfailing remedy for cholera and a "guaranteed or money-back article is

PRATTS CHOLERA REMEDY,

25c and 50c.

It is administered in the drinking water and will be found of great value, not only for treating cholera but also in cases of indigestion, sour crop, dysentery, diarrhoea and bowel trouble.

More work out of your horses, more milk from your cows, fatter hogs—these are a few of the benefits which come from using

PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. Tested thoroughly for nearly half a century, its worth is known and recognized by stock owners the world over. Always sold on a guarantee that it will satisfy you or your money back.

25-lb. pails, \$4.00, are popular with our customers.

Packages, 30c, 60c and \$1.20.

Get prices on 50-lb. and 100-lb. sacks.

Pratts Condition Tablets.....	25c., 50c.
Pratts Bronchitis Remedy.....	25c., 50c.
Pratts Worm Powder.....	55c., \$1.00.
Pratts Colic Remedy.....	75c., \$1.50.
Pratts Liniment.....	.30c., 60c.
Pratts Head Lice Ointment.....	.25c.
Pratts Scaly Leg Remedy.....	25c., 50c.

Dr. Hess and Clark's Poultry Preparations

Pan-a-cea.—One of the best egg tonics. 1½-lb. package, 30c; 3-lb. package, 60c; 7-lb. package, \$1.25; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

Hess Lice Killer.—1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c.

Hess Roup Remedy, 25c.

Hess Dip and Disinfectant.—1 pt., 50c; 1 qt., 75c; 2 qt., \$1.25; 1 gal., \$2.00.

Stock Tonic.—2 lbs., 30c; 4½ lbs., 60c; 12 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs. pail, \$2.00.



ORDER SHEET

SIMPSON SEED & FLORAL CO., DENVER, COLO.

DENVER,
COLO.

TERMS:—Cash with order. Money can be forwarded by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Order, or Draft on Denver, New York or San Francisco.

We pay postage on Seeds in packets, ounces and $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

We charge postage only on heavier seeds, and customers will please add to the Catalogue price of Peas, Beans and Corn at the rate of 8 cents a pound, to pay postage.

Date _____ **191**

Please forward the following articles to:

Name _____

Postoffice

County _____ **State** _____

Amount Enclosed

Send by _____
(Mail, Express or Freight)

8.

High Prices Require That You Plant

More and Larger Victory Gardens

More Feedstuffs and Raise More

Poultry and Live Stock

Increase Your Income



Healthy Poultry Pays



Have a *Conkey* Corner in Your Poultry House.



Only vigorous, healthy birds can produce profits. If disease enters your flock, act quickly with reliable remedies. Better still, prevent disease before it starts. We recommend Conkey's because we know Conkey's is absolutely dependable. Conkey's must satisfy you or we'll refund your money quick. Send 4¢ stamps for valuable book on making poultry pay. Chock-full of valuable poultry facts.

Conkey's Roup Remedy.—Used by poultrymen all over the world as a preventive and treatment for this most common, contagious and deadly of all poultry diseases. A measureful in the drinking water and the birds doctor themselves. 30c; 60c, \$1.20. 5-lb. can, \$7.25.

Conkey's Roup Pills.—For individual treatment. 30c, 60c

Conkey's W. D. Remedy.—Right from the start put Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy in the chicks' water and save them from this scourge that kills millions of chicks every year. 30c, 60c.

Conkey's Gape Remedy.—Rids chicks of choking gape worms. Does not harm the chick. 30c, 60c.

Conkey's Lice Powder.—Dusted on the hen or added to the dust bath, it destroys the body lice that sap the hen's

Conkey's Lice Fix.—An ointment for body lice. One

application lasts for weeks. Quick, easy, pleasant to apply. 30c, 60c.

Conkey's Lice Liquid.—For painting roosts. Destroys mites. 60c, 90c, \$1.50.
Conkey's Cholera Remedy.—In the drinking water
bottles.

Conkey's Sorehead Remedy for dangerous, contagious Chickenpox, Pigeonpox, Warts and Pian, 30c, 60c.
Conkey's Stony-side Disinfectant Strong

Conkey's Nox-i-cide Dip and Disinfectant.—Strong, reliable, economical—mixes with water. For spraying poultry houses, runs, barns and stables. For washing poultry utensils, coops, brooders and incubators. An efficient animal dip. Has a hundred uses about the home and around the farm. The best insurance for your home and your stock. 50c, 75c, \$1.25, \$2.00, \$9.50.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic.—Is a time-tried and proven laying tonic, molting powder and regulator that helps hens into vigorous, red-blooded good health. It purifies the blood and tones up the whole system. All the food is utilized and the bird becomes a real producer. It's different from forcers and stimulants. Its just good tonic all through. Conkey's builds better hens. Great for growing chicks. 30c, 60c.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment.—Gets the big, murderous bloodsuckers that kill the little chicks. 15c, 30c.
Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed.—The history of

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food.—The history of poultry keeping records no triumph such as this wonderful chick food has had. The rich, pure, buttermilk is mixed with a combination of clean, wholesome grains, balanced just right for the sensitive organs of the little chick. The lactic acid keeps down dangerous germs; the buttermilk and grains make the chick grow wonderfully fast, solid and sturdy. Try a small package and see for yourself. You'll say it's unbeatable. Packages, 35c, 65c. Bags—14 lbs., \$1.60, 25 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$9.25. These prices subject to change without notice.

Send 4c stamps for the big book on poultry breeding, feeding and housing.

**SIMPSON'S
CATALOG
FOR
SPRING
1919**

Ponderosa Tomato 
The Old Standby.



**GARDEN AND FLOWER
QUALITY SEEDS SERVICE**

Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Poultry Supplies, Etc.

SIMPSON SEED & FLORAL CO.

1551 Champa St.

Denver, Colo.



Your Garden will Reduce Your Living Expenses and Help America Feed the World.